FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

The subject of the currency is the great question of the day, and is receiving much attention and comment. In order that the subject may be intelligently answered, and to correct many misapprehensions and exaggerations, we present below some facts which may be accepted as correct.

The debt of the Government at this time may be thus stated. We use round numbers for convenience, taking the nearest million:

Treasury Notes, currency,	$250,000,000
" interest bearing,	50,000,000
Call Loan,	60,000,000
Funded debt,	74,000,000
Total,	$434,000,000

These figures, both as to currency, and the amount of the public debt, are much smaller than is generally understood.

The amount of currency in the Confederate States prior to separation, was something upwards of eighty millions. Much of our business was, however, done through the North, which being allowed for our former circulation, may be stated at a hundred millions.

The consequences of the war have increased the amount of currency, which our circulation will bear with safety. The sale of the stocks of goods on hand, has placed money in the hands of merchants, which is often held for the opportunities of operating again. The destruction of exchanges, which requires the moving of money, increases the demand for quantity. These things considered and estimated for, perhaps one hundred and fifty millions may be assumed as the amount of currency which our circulation will bear without plethora.

Our circulation, as above stated, is two hundred and fifty millions—the interest-bearing notes being of the nature of funded debt. We are, therefore, a hundred millions above the limit of wealth. Our business is to come down to it; and the best means of doing it, and keeping it down, is the public. It would at once be done, if the holders of a hundred millions of currency would invest it in bonds. It will have to be done by this conversion, effected by some process, direct or indirect. The Government is obliged to have means, and it is obliged to obtain them from our own people. It is our interest as well as our duty to furnish them readily.

We adopt the following from the "Whig" of Friday:

With or without the stimulus intended by the legislation of Congress, we hold it to be the *duty* of every good and loyal citizen who has more money in his possession than he has actual use for, to invest a *large* proportion of it in Confederate bonds. It is in vain for any man to prate about his patriotism or his loyalty, unless he practically manifests his willingness to sustain the Government in one of its most important departments—the financial. If everybody would refuse to buy Confederate bonds, our efforts to establish the independence of the Confederacy would be unavailing. If everybody who can would invest liberally in these bonds, our success would be rendered the more certain, the fell spirit of speculation would be checked, and prices would recede to a more reasonable level. The Government would then be able to make its purchases at lower rates, and, consequently, at the end of the war the public debt would be lighter. The tax to pay the interest of this debt must chiefly fall upon the class now able to buy Confederate bonds, and if they would diminish the amount of taxation which they will be required to pay hereafter, let them do what they can *now* towards keeping down the public debt in the manner we have indicated. Every consideration of patriotism, as well as of self-interest, invokes them to the performance of this *duty*.—*Enquirer.*

Demonism of the Enemy.—A gentleman whom we intimately know, and whose word is fact, informs us that in the cannonading which occurred this week at Fredericksburg, the enemy selected as targets several *private dwellings*, on the Southside heights and on the West suburbs of the city—one of these belonging to a widow lady, Mrs. Fitzgerald, was struck several times; the other occupied by Mr. Hove, an aged gentleman, and his son-in-law Mr. Robert Smith, a wounded soldier, escaped as if by miracle. The shells ploughed the yard and struck the kitchen and hen-coops. In the midst of this bombardment, which momentarily threatened the family with destruction, the ladies and children, for security, were started for the city. The gentlemen remained under fire, in order to give no plea for firing on the ladies, under the idea that the gentlemen presumed on the protection of their presence.

It is difficult to realize, and yet it is true that the inhuman wretches who call themselves soldiers, instantly turned their guns from the dwelling and fired on the retreating ladies, and little children whom they led by the hand! One of the shells passed within three feet of two of the party! Fortunately, however, they all escaped with their lives.

There was no excuse whatever for firing upon the dwelling in the first instance. None of our soldiers were near it. The foul and shocking atrocity of firing upon a party containing only women and children, however, makes the former act a deed of gentleness and grace. There surely is some terrible retribution, "some special thunder, red with uncommon wrath," to blast these wretches and the wretch they serve.

Richmond Enquirer.

High price of Negroes.—At a sale of the estate of Archibald Laney, in Union county, N. C., last week, 18 negroes were sold at an average of $880 83 each. Among these were the usual number of old negroes and children. Prime fellows ranging from $1,350 to 1,430. The terms of sale were six months credit.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

RESIGNATION OF COL. D. K. McRAE.

The following letter of resignation from Col. McRae to Gov. Vance, will surprise many. The reasons he gives for the step are such as to satisfy his friends and the public. If devotion to the cause, unblenching courage, hard service and hard fighting entitle a man to promotion, surely Col. McRae has merited it:—

HEAQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT,
NEAR STRASBURG, VA., Nov. 14, 1862.

Governor:—I have, this day, tendered to the Adjutant General of the Confederate States, the resignation of my commission received from the Governor of North Carolina as Colonel of the 5th Regiment of her State Troops.

I am constrained to do so, because, consistently with my sense of dignity and self-respect, I can no longer serve the government of the Confederate States.

I have now been in the service about nineteen months. With the exception of about twenty-five days, sick, I have never been absent from the post of duty. I have served under several commanders, and have never, in a single instance, encountered a reproof. My division commander, Major General Hill, endorses upon my resignation, in substance—"I have three times recommended Col. McRae for promotion. North Carolina has furnished more troops and has fewer general officers than any other State. I approve Col. McRae's resignation, believing that his self-respect requires it."

Lieut. General Longstreet and Brig. Gens. Early and Rhodes, under all of whom I have served, and all of whom are familiar with my conduct, have recommended me in terms of compliment, of which I am justly proud; and there is not an officer of any grade in my division who does not freely concede to me a claim to promotion. My regiment has endured hardships, suffered privations, performed labors, executed marches, been exposed to peril, and rendered service equal to any. Its actual loss in a single engagement, while obeying immediate orders, is not surpassed, proportionately. Wherever it has encamped it has been remarked for its orderly and honest deportment. It has constantly received the approval of general officers for its promptness and fidelity in responding to every call. The public journals of the enemy's country—the diaries of prominent officers found on battle fields, and private letters of other distinguished officers of the army of the enemy, addressed to officers of my regiment, have contributed valuable testimony to its brave and gallant conduct in the fight.

So long as it retained the material element, which I had the honor to form and train, it never faltered. I claim, in some degree, the *reflection* of the lustre it has shed upon the State. Much of the time I have been in the service, I have commanded the brigade. This was the case in all the hard trials of the retreat from Manassas—in the exposed service in the trenches at Yorktown, and in that retreat; in the battles in Maryland and since that period. At the battle of South Mountain, this brigade, though isolated from all support, numbering scarce a thousand, opposed by a force of sixteen regiments, having all the advantages of position, held the enemy in check for four hours; the fire of one regiment, the 23d, killing the commanding General, Reno; that of another, the 20th, killing the enemy's cannoneers and compelling the abandonment of his guns; whilst a third, the 13th, under Lieut. Col. Ruffin, thrice cut its way through the enemy's lines with desperate determination. Gen. Hill, I learn, applauds that fight as one of the best of the war.

Yet, on several occasions, I have been compelled to see junior officers promoted over me; officers who had not and have not yet seen a battle. Shortly after the battle of "Seven Pines," State brigades were organized. Generals Pender and Anderson were promoted and assigned to North Carolina brigades, while the brigade in which I was senior Colonel, was assigned to the command of General Garland *of Virginia*. I refrained from resigning then, because of the impending conflicts around Richmond, yielding to the earnest solicitation of both Generals Hill and Garland.

Since that time, Gen. Garland has made the most favorable mention of my conduct in the field, and Gen. Hill has renewed the recommendation for my promotion. The appointment of Brigadier to this command has just been announced in the person of Col. Alfred Iverson, of Ga., who, since his entering on active service last summer, has been my junior in the brigade, and for the last two months under my command. I could not consent that a junior officer in my own command should be promoted to command me, when no allegation is made of my unfitness or unworthiness.

But, severe as is the trespass upon the individual pride of North Carolina officers who have lately been obliged to submit to the promotion, in several instances, of citizens of other States, to the command of brigades exclusively North Carolinian, the slur upon the State is broader, and demands the resentment of her sons in the only mode they can manifest it. In the spirit of an earnest protest against this injustice, individual, and to my State, I resign my commission.

I do not wish, however, to be idle so long as the footsteps of the invader press our soil. If your Excellency can make my services available *in any capacity, however subordinate*, they are freely tendered—in any service which will not subject me to a renewal of wrong.

I have felt bound to communicate to you, Governor, the reasons which have impelled me to surrender a commission I especially cherished because of the magnanimity accompanying its bestowment by your predecessor, Gov. Ellis. In order to be just to myself, I have been obliged to dwell more upon the subject than my inclinations would prompt. I shall very shortly file in the Adj't General's office, a complete narrative of the part borne by the 5th in the events of the war, together with a list of its officers and men, the fate of those dead, and the whereabouts of the survivors.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Your ob't serv't,
D. K. McRAE, Col. 5th N. C.
His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE.

A New Loom.—The Milledgeville, (Ga.) Federal Union, states that Dr. P. R. Clements, of Eufaula, Ala., is exhibiting in that city a loom of his invention, which, with one ordinary hand, can weave about 40 yards of homespun per day. It is worked by a small balance wheel and crank, and is sold for $75.

Arrived Safe.—FORT FISHER, Nov. 24.—The Schooner Harkaway, Captain Sabistan, only 11 days from Nassau, with 540 sacks Salt, has arrived safely.—*Wil. Journal.*

HIGH PRICE FOR COTTON.—In New York cotton is selling at 68½ to 70 cents.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1862.

CLOTHING OUR TROOPS.—We regret to notice in a late Wilmington Journal the following passage in a letter from a gallant officer who has done noble service and suffered dreadfully by wounds in battle:—

"Owing to a foolish *(and unprofitable to the soldier)* arrangement between the Confederate and State governments, our troops *cannot* draw supplies from the Confederate officers; and as the supplies at Raleigh will not furnish one half of our troops for some time to come, our only recourse is to seek assistance from that source which has never been appealed to in vain"—[the people.]

When the arrangement complained of was made, very early in the war, by either Gov. Ellis or Gov. Clark, we do not recollect which, it did not meet our approbation, for reasons of economy which we did not state then because we wished to make no issue that could be avoided whilst the war was pending, and do not state now because we have long been convinced that our first impression was wrong, and that we should not object for any reason to an arrangement by which our troops are confessedly better clothed than those of any other State in the Confederacy. This is affirmed by our own troops, without exception so far as we know, and admitted by the others.

It is a remarkable fact, proven by recent researches into the subject, that North Carolina has more resources within herself for supplying her troops than any other State in the Confederacy. This we have from a source that may be relied on. By the "foolish arrangement" mentioned, the Confederate government agreed not to encroach upon these resources, but to leave them to our State government. Gov. Vance states indeed that this agreement has been violated by the Confederate officers, but notwithstanding that, our troops have been, as we have stated, better clad than those of any other State. We have heard that the Confederate government was anxious that our State should relinquish the "foolish arrangement," so that the former might throw the North Carolina goods into the common stock, by which our troops would get *less*, and the troops of the other States *more*, of even the inadequate supply she can furnish.

If, as is notorious, the Confederate government cannot get the materials properly to clothe its armies, what chance would the North Carolina troops stand to get their share, remarkable as they are for modest and uncomplaining endurance, against the more pretentious and clamorous from other States that might be named? The question may be answered by the treatment North Carolina officers receive, as stated by Gov. Vance in his message, and as sadly exhibited in the letter of Col. D. K. McRae, which we publish to day.

Let us by all means hold on to the "arrangement." Our first duty is to our own gallant men. They suffer under it, it is true, but they would suffer far more without it.

The following extract from the latest letter of "P. W. A.," the distinguished army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, (at hand since the above was in type,) confirms our view, and shows how our troops would fare if the State should give up the "arrangement" and turn them over to the Confederate Quartermaster:—

"The shoes and socks procured by the committee appointed at the meeting of citizens in Richmond, have been turned over to the Quartermaster's department. Such of the shoes as were not the contributions of individuals, cost on an average, $11 per pair. The quartermaster agrees to take them at $7 a pair, and to distribute among the most destitute of the troops. This fact places that officer in a worse position than ever. It now appears that he could have obtained these shoes as easily as the committee did by using the same industry and paying $11 per pair for them, but that rather than do this, he had left the troops to go barefooted; and this, too, at a time when, as the Secretary of the Treasury said to the committee, the Government is abundantly able to pay for shoes for its soldiers. Thus far, according to the statement of the Chairman of the Committee, the Quartermaster Department has not furnished a single overcoat to the army, and it is supposed that it will be able to supply but few, if any, this Winter. I learn from the same authority, that the department will not be in a condition to provide blankets for more than half of the troops. When the army started to Maryland, a large amount of clothing, comforters, blankets, &c., was deposited here in the care of the department, where they are allowed still to remain, notwithstanding the present suffering of the owners. They are of but little value now, however, the moths and mice, and the dirty condition in which they were packed away, having rendered them comparatively worthless."

RESIGNATION OF COL. MCRAE.—It is not often that we have had such a sinking of the heart at any public event as that caused by the letter of Col. Duncan K. McRae, which we publish to day. Not that his loss or that of any other officer is fatal to our cause—"Sparta has many a worthy son besides himself"—but that his treatment exhibits a case of injustice to himself and to his State that is heart-sickening.

His appointment as Colonel of one of our earliest North Carolina regiments by Gov. Ellis did not, we are free to admit, altogether meet our approbation. At that time military men were to be had. He was a civilian—a politician—and we doubted his fitness for the place; and if not fit, it was a fatal mistake to appoint him, for it put in his keeping, under God, the lives and welfare of a thousand brave sons of the State, and in no small degree the success of the cause. But in his case, as in that of Gen. Branch, we have lived to see our mistake, and to find that they were both faithful and capable. Gen. Branch was making himself a truly valuable officer, and Col. McRae and his Regiment have won by hard fighting and exemplary conduct a reputation unsurpassed by any in the Confederate armies. Gen. Branch was on the favored side in party politics—he was a Breckinridge man and a Secessionist. Col. McRae, though also a secessionist, had committed the unpardonable sin of being a Douglas man. There lies the secret of the different treatment of the two officers—Branch promoted before he had ever smelt gunpowder—McRae always *after* the fight recommended for promotion by the great Generals who commanded him and knew his worth and his services, and always rejected. It is but another exhibition of that great defect in the President's character which has marked his course since the beginning of the war—where old political differences exist, like the Bourbons, he "forgets nothing and learns nothing." But we will not say all we think and feel on the subject, for we wish to avoid all fault-finding, and do so when it is possible. But we cannot say less than that we approve of Col. McRae's resignation, and that is more than we do of any army officers' resignations except for sickness. It has been forced upon him.

Col McRae has not been a favorite of ours, politically. We never voted for him, though greatly admiring his splendid abilities. But if the opportunity were now presented he should not want for our help to put him where those abilities would be valuable and appreciated. We have sought to know no old party divisions since this war began. We hope, if the Legislature shall authorize the raising of a force for State defence, that Col. McRae will be assigned a position fit for him to receive and for the State to confer. His resignation, it appears, was sent in before any proposition was made to raise troops for State defence. It followed immediately the latest promotion of his junior over him. We were aware that on a former occasion he had written his resignation, but was persuaded by his Generals to withhold it.

"CORPORATIONS HAVE NO SOULS."—This war is every day proving the fallacy of the above saying. We mentioned an instance in our last. The recent action of the four Cotton Factory companies in this place furnishes other instances on a scale of magnificence rarely equalled. Those Companies voluntarily relinquished (for they could have worked their factories without adopting the Exemption Law,) an aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, from conscientious and patriotic considerations. (We fear that the force of their example has not been very great upon a vast number of individuals who are ordinarily affirmed, by a sort of "legal fiction," to *have* souls; for their reduction of prices seems to have been the signal for such an advance in prices of other necessaries of life as was never before dreamed of. But this by the way.)

We heard incidentally this week of another case here of a soul in a corporation. Dr. Warren applied to the proprietors of Mallett's Factory to know at what price they would furnish the Hospitals with 1000 lbs. of cotton batting and 100 lbs. of yarn. The reply was that they would be furnished without price. Here was a gift from a corporation of what would readily have sold for $1000. Again the same Company has agreed to furnish the Governor with 4 bales, (192 bunches) of yarn at $2 a bunch less than they are selling at, and $5 a bunch less than they could sell at if they chose; but they do not choose, though they are under no obligation to conform to the Exemption Law. The other yarn mills here have also agreed to supply the State at $2 a bunch.

But our purpose in commencing this article was to make some quotations from a letter of Wm. Gregg, Esq. President of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company of South Carolina. That is a very large cotton factory, making 12,000 yards of 4-4 sheetings a day (about three times as much as the Rockfish Factory.) Mr. Gregg says:—

Since August last the cloth has been sold by the piece or any quantity to consumers at 15 to 20 per cent. below what large dealers were giving for them by the hundred bales.

In order to prevent the necessity of raising the price of our cloths, we made large purchases of provisions and materials for the factory, and sold to the factory people sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, and all necessary supplies, at cost, and often at less than cost, and continued to sell at such prices, while we knew that the advance in the price of everything would compel us to pay double when we purchased again.

About this time last year everything had so advanced on us and our operatives, that we had to raise wages and the price of goods. Everything continued to rise, until we took a stand at 18 cents for yard wide sheetings, and determined not to go beyond that point. We sold our goods at that rate, until supply and demand had pushed them up to 36 and 40 cents. Long before that we were offered $1,200 a day premium, if we would give the entire product of the mill to a certain party, at the price we were then delivering at, say 18 cents per yard. That offer we refused to accept, and soon found that our accepted orders from merchants were changing hands two or three times before the goods were ready for delivery—each party making a handsome profit—and that fifty bales of cloth, purchased at our fixed prices, were worth to the purchaser from five to eight thousand dollars profit. One individual who had engaged 75 bales, and could not obtain railroad transportation, sold his purchase to another party, in our office, for $11,400 profit.

Finding that we could not control prices to the mass of our customers, a meeting of our stockholders was held in June last to consider the matter and say what should be done, when it was determined to put the product of the factory up at auction, that all might have a chance to purchase, and that the Company might avail itself of a share of the large profits which had been accruing to merchants.

Our Company is composed of seventy individuals. Independent of what each has done himself, the Company have extended a liberal hand to all charitable societies, allowing, too, large discounts to all who were making up clothing for soldiers. Since the war commenced we have been supplying the Government with cheap cloth, very recently and now we are furnishing it with about 350,000 yards, the drills at 45 to 47 cents a yard below current cash rates; this is equivalent to a gift of over $10,000, and furnished cloth enough to make three garments for every soldier from South Carolina.

The Graniteville Beat has sent largely over 200 men to the war and we don't know of a soldier's wife or family that has suffered; notwithstanding the extremely high price of provisions and every necessary of life, our people at Graniteville have been made comfortable.

We don't wish to boast, but it is simply nothing more than justice to say that recently our Company made a present to the operatives of $7,000, and the wives of absent soldiers received a large share of it. We gave to the sufferers in Charleston $2,000, and have fitted out and uniformed two companies from Edgefield, at an expense of about $5,000.

Now don't the reader think that this Graniteville Corporation has a soul—a good many souls—and very large souls too? Yet it has been singled out for reproach as an extortionate concern, and that too by a Reverend D. D.! and doubtless also by many of those who are now selling necessaries of life of which there is an adequate supply, at from two to five hundred per cent. over profitable prices. Of cotton goods the supply is vastly inadequate.

BAD MANAGEMENT.—The following paragraph, which we find in a letter from Richmond to the Charleston Courier, will show one of the causes of suffering in the army:—

"The Transportation Department of our Government is terribly mismanaged. As an instance, I was at Charlotte, N. C., some ten days ago. While there, I saw at the North Carolina Central Railroad depot an immense amount of stores for the Government, and all seemingly taking care of themselves. Amongst others, I saw *sixteen* of the largest sized packing cases, said to contain clothing, from Alabama, all marked to a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster at Richmond, Va. These boxes, I was told, had been lying there for weeks, waiting for some one to give the necessary transportation. I also saw several bales (not bags) of *wool*, directed to the same officer, which a gentleman told me he had seen in that depot last spring. I was told this evening of some boxes containing clothing, shoes, &c., which an officer had procured here for his command, and which he had deposited some time ago at the Quartermaster's office here to be forwarded, but which had not yet left the *office*. The Quartermaster's Department is or should be the most efficient in the Government. It lacks a great deal of being such in ours."

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We take the following statement of the funded debt of North Carolina from the report of the Public Treasurer, dated Nov. 17, 1862.

Bonds issued for Internal Improvement,	$8,881,500
" " " Insane Asylum,	125,000
" " under act for Certain Purposes,	1,360,000
" " " " funding Treasury, Notes,	153,500
Bonds issued to Literary Board,	81,005
Bond Debt at 6 per cent. interest,	$10,051,005
Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company assumed by State,	800,000
Bonds issued under act for funding Treasury Notes at 8 per cent interest,	3,096,500
Bonds issued for Payment of Confederate Tax, 8 per cent.,	1,864,500
Total Bond Liabilities,	$14,812,005
Of the above amount there is 6 per cent. interest on,	$10,351,005
8 per cent. interest on,	4,461,000
	$14,812,005

Treasury loans, Treasury notes in circulation, &c., swell the debt to $20,983,361 01. The Confederate Government owes the State between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and the State Sinking Fund now amounts to near $1,000,000.

YANKEE ANTICIPATIONS.—Our enemies ought before this to have realized the full force of the proverb, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Several times during the last year they have had Richmond—in anticipation. By the last arrival from the North we find a new batch of such pleasant visions. First comes the N. Y Tribune; considers Fredericksburg as already captured, and as affording a shorter and better route to Richmond than any of those heretofore tried, and the Tribune is "compelled to wonder why it was not originally chosen."

Next the Washington Star, which imagines that Burnside was already 20 miles nearer to Richmond than the main portion of the rebel army, and that he would get to Hanover C. H., (20 miles from Richmond,) before resistance could be offered. In five days the great battle was to be over, and in ten days Richmond was to be in Burnside's possession. [The five days are gone, and half of the ten.]

A letter from Manassas of the 18th, published in the Star, considers Burnside as already established in Fredericksburg, and "the rebels taken entirely by surprise," by the movement.

The Philadelphia Inquirer asks, "why cannot the Union General fall upon Lee at once, before Jackson could join him, and crush him with numbers?" Yes, why cannot he?

We need only repeat, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

A DECIDED HIT.—The pragmatical Governor of Georgia suffers at the hands of the press and Legislators of his own State, who handle him without gloves. The Savannah Republican says that his constant collisions with the Confederate government are caused by disappointed ambition, he being affronted at not having been elected President instead of Jefferson Davis! His name is Brown.

But the hit that we allude to occurred in the Legislature. Brown having stated that the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Conscription law was made *ex parte*,—that the lawyer who appeared against the constitutionality was personally in favor of it—Mr. Lawson stated in the Legislature that "on the morning of the trial, and before it came on, the Governor went into the office of the aforesaid lawyer, for the first time in his life, and aided him in making out the brief of the case, and that he had adopted the very language of the Governor in presenting the case: that Mr. McKinley told the Governor then, he should make his Special Message his argument before the Court, at which statement His Excellency was all radiant with smiles."

So that, if his case was not presented to the Court *fairly and fully*, it was the fault of the Governor, or rather his misfortune, for he doubtless did the best he could.

Brown is the Governor, we think, who said in his first message that the Banks were all guilty of fraud, for that their statements always showed exactly the same on both sides of the Ledger, and it was clear to him that in such large accounts the two sides could not in honesty agree, even to a cent.

The election of Gov. Johnson to the Confederate Senate is regarded in Georgia as a stinging rebuke of his factious opposition to every Confederate measure. He appears to have but few friends.

SHARP.—Soon after the war commenced, as we learn from the Savannah Republican, Gov. Brown of Georgia sold to the Confederate States a considerable amount of saltpetre, which the State had wisely collected. He exacted a profit on the cost and charges of from $40,000 to $50,000! which he put into the State Treasury. The Republican calls upon the Legislature to refund this profit, stating that the *people* of Georgia would far rather pour millions into the lap of the struggling Confederacy than to speculate on its wants.

GEN. POLK.—Whatever has been thought or said of Gen. Bragg's operations in Kentucky, his retreat from that State has been universally regarded as managed in a masterly manner. An officer who has written an account of the whole campaign for the Richmond Whig gives Gen Polk the whole honor. Immediately after beginning the retreat, Gen. Bragg, he says, "turned over the whole command of conducting the retreat to Gen. Polk, and to his masterly sagacity, energy and decision is due the safe arrival of the immense trains and our army." And again: "great fears had been entertained that a portion of our train would be captured. The wagons of Gen. Kirby Smith had been twice packed for burning, but by the indomitable watchfulness of Gen. Polk, and his untiring labor in pushing forward the trains, as well as holding the enemy in check, they were saved."

VANDALISM CONFESSED.—It will be seen from the yankees' own accounts which we copy, of the stealings and wanton mischief perpetrated by them at Williamston and Hamilton, in Martin county, N. C., that the statements made by our people in that part of the State are not exaggerated. And yet the wretches are so mean spirited themselves as to think it possible to conquer us into their detestable Union again.

PROMOTED.—Capt. McNeill of the Cumberland Partisan Rangers, Co. A. in Col. Evans' Rangers, has been promoted to the Majority, vacant by the resignation of Major Avery, we believe.

Our old friend and messmate, private Jas. W. Huske of the same company of Rangers, has been promoted to the 3d Lieutenantcy of Capt. Kyle's company, 52d Regiment, N. C. T.

NOBLE APPROPRIATIONS.—The Legislature of Georgia has appropriated, in all, $550,000 to the Georgia Hospital and Relief Association.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Killed on the 9th of Aug., in the battle of Cedar Run, Franklin Howard, in his 27th year, of Capt. Kirksey's Co., 16th N. C. T.

In Confederate Hospital, Petersburg, 9th of Aug., of typhoid fever, Mr. Archibald McMillan, of Moore Co., a member of Capt. Black's Co. D, 49th Reg.

At Winchester, Va., Oct. 16th, John Paisley Fairlie, youngest son of Neill and Jemet Fairlie of Robeson county, in the 21st year of his age—a member of the "Highland Boys," 24th Reg't.

ERRATA.—In the hurry of going to press on Monday, the proof of the 4th column of the 3d page was overlooked and not corrected. There were but three or four errors in it, but two of them require notice. The first, in the letter from Franklin, Va., made the writer say the Reg't *had* firing instead of *heard* firing on the march. The other, in an obituary notice, marred the sense of the whole by representing the deceased as being "*so tried*" instead of "*so tired*," the reply frequently made to the question how she felt.

The latest Northern papers speak of the falling back of Sigel's corps from Manassas, and admit that a panic was occasioned by the appearance of some "rebel cavalry," whose daring behavior gave rise to the belief that Jackson was coming. Two regiments, one from New York and the other from Wisconsin, threw down their arms and fled!

[This stampede and throwing away of arms was caused by the sudden appearance of *one* of Stuart's cavalry.]

WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—Several trains arrived in this city on Saturday and Sunday, bringing the women and children from Fredericksburg.

A lady who left that city about 11 o'clock on Saturday, informs us that the Yankees threw about 18 shell at one train filled with women and children, then leaving the city. No damage was done—some of the shells falling short of the mark, while others passed over it. Our latest intelligence is to six o'clock last evening. The enemy's guns were still silent, and suppositions were rife that no attack upon the town would occur, but that the enemy would execute a mysterious disappearance. Burnside evidently desires to seize the south side of the Rappahannock, and his tardiness in essaying an attack is attributable, we think, more to prudence than to strategy, and if he gives up the attempt without a fight, it will not be because he did not desire the position and the *eclat* of success. He is now doubtless aware that he will have a force to encounter sufficient to punish him severely for his rashness, and that its positions and appointments are not very greatly surpassed by his own. There are no bridges by which he can cross, and should he attempt to force a passage of the river, it is very probable that not much of it would be left to herald the glories of the grand assault.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—Up to a late hour in the afternoon yesterday everything was quiet at Fredericksburg, no new demonstration upon the town having been made by the enemy. It is understood that the place is not to be shelled unless occupied by our forces.—*Dispatch.*

From Manassas.—RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—An official despatch received Saturday morning, states that Manassas Junction and Stone Bridge have been abandoned by the enemy. Stores in large quantities were destroyed. A large fire was seen at Bull Run. The railroad bridge and stables were burnt. Shurz's and Staples', divisions, under Siegel, passed through Centreville to Washington.

On Friday last a party of 9 Confederate scouts shot off from Gen. Jackson's corps in the direction of Manassas. Scouts of the enemy having previously ascertained that Jackson was on the route, the appearance of the Confederate "corporal's guard" upon their outposts, raised the alarm that Jackson was approaching. Manassas was immediately abandoned, and a speedy retreat of Siegel's whole command towards Washington was the result. Our scouts went, themselves, into Manassas and set fire to the extensive stores deposited there, and returned to their command, covered with glory.—*Enquirer.*

From Texas.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—The Houston News of the 5th inst., contains details of the bombardment of Port Lavacca, Texas, by the enemy's fleet, on Nov. 1st. The Abolitionists demanded the surrender of the town. On the refusal to comply with this demand they gave one hour and a half for the removal of the non-combatants, and then commenced shelling. Our battery replied, but the range of the guns was insufficient. After some hours ineffectual bombardment, the fleet withdrew, having battered the town considerably, but "nobody hurt." Our flag was still flying at last accounts.

From New Orleans.—PORT HUDSON, MISS., Nov. 24.—A gentleman has arrived at this place who just ran the blockade from New Orleans. He says that Farragut's fleet, comprising thirty vessels, reached New Orleans on the 10th inst., supposed to be the fleet fitted out at Pensacola. No reinforcements had arrived.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND Nov'r 26.—Trains on the Fredericksburg road now run to within five miles of the town. Passengers report all quiet along the lines of the Rappahannock up to one o'clock yesterday. It was believed at Fredericksburg that the main body of the enemy was moving down the river towards Port Royal.—*Examiner.*

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 26.—A letter from a reliable source states that the Yankees are advancing towards Staunton, by way of Alleghany mountain, in Highland county. They number over 4000. Col. Imboden is in that vicinity, and has at his command a sufficient force to repel the enemy, and to prevent any incursion into the Valley from that direction.

The Yankees feel yet too keenly the terrible defeats which they experienced in the Valley, not to exercise great caution in entering the Valley of Virginia, which they know is under the special surveillance of Stonewall Jackson.—*Examiner.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—We have late intelligence from Suffolk, of a most reliable character. The enemy is being largely reinforced there. One informant, a young lady, says they now number 33,000 at that point, and a gentleman from Portsmouth, says that it is generally believed there, that the Yankees at Suffolk now number 60,000. We are inclined to the opinion that the statement of the lady is the correct one. The Abolition soldiers in Suffolk say that their officers make no attempt to conceal their ultimate intentions and designs. These are to march upon Weldon, seize the railroad there, and thus isolate Richmond from the South. We would not be surprised, however, if the enemy were to march upon Petersburg instead of Weldon. They would be much nearer to Richmond here, would have better quarters, and would be enabled to procure more valuable supplies at this point. We trust, however, that they will never get to either place. We know that the attempt to reach either will be attended with difficulties, of which the invaders can now form no adequate conception.—*Express.*

TARBORO', Nov. 22.—From the direction of Greenville we learn that on Monday last a Yankee Gun boat steamed up the river from Washington as far as Taft's, a few miles below Greenville, but was fired into by our men from the banks of the river, whereupon they (the Yankees) wheeled about and made their course for Washington, bombing the woods as they went down. We have heard of no casualties on either side.

Southerner.

DISTILLING PROHIBITED IN GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law forbidding the distillation of any kind of grain, under a penalty of $2000 and 12 months' imprisonment for each offence—every day or part of a day's distillation being deemed a separate offence.

The Latest Discovery.—Yesterday we were shown a specimen of "rock salt," which a gentleman had brought from Opelika, Ala., on the day before.

He says that what now appears to be an inexhaustible supply was accidentally discovered by a gentleman who broke a rock which he was using in place of a hammer. The rock had such a beautiful crystalized appearance that he tasted it, out of curiosity, and to his surprise found it to be solid rock salt.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the people and Legislature of Alabama are making such exertions to obtain salt, that it exists in the greatest abundance, not only under the earth, but on the surface. A deep cut through a hill on the Railroad has been made, which exposes towering cliffs, on either side, of pure salt, while the cross-ties are laid on the same substance.

Atlanta Confederacy, 24th.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following was the vote for Sec'y of State in the Senate—the House vote was given in our last:

For Mr. Russ.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Brown, Eure, Graham, Jarratt, Lassiter, Lindsay, Leitch, Mathews, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Sanders, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Slaughter, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley and Wright—26.

For Mr. Page.—Messrs. Carroway, Copeland, Ellis, Faison, Harris, Holeman, Lane, Murrill, Powell, Taylor of Nash, White and Young—12.

The vote for Judge in the Senate was:—

For Mr. Gilliam.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Dickson, Eure, Faison, Graham, Harris, Holeman, Lane, Lassiter, Murrill, Patrick, Powell, Russ, Shipp, Warren, Whitford, Wright and Young—18.

For Mr. Dick.—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Carroway, Jarratt, Lindsay, Leitch, Matthews, Neal, Ramsay, Sanders, Slaughter, Smith of Anson, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, and Wooley—18.

For Mr. Kerr.—Messrs. Brown, Copeland, Ellis, Hall, Simpson, Taylor of Nash, and White—7.

In the Commons:—

For Mr. Gilliam.—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Amis, Barnhardt, Beal, Beam, Benbury, Berry, Best, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Bynum, Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam of Rockingham, Grissom, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Hodges, Hooper, Ingram, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kerner, Kirby, Laws, Logan, Love, Mann of Pasquotank, Manning, McAden, McKay, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Richardson, Rives, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Russell of Brunswick, Russell of Craven, Shober, Stanford, Stancill, Waddell, Walser, Williams, and Young of Iredell—59.

For Mr. Dick—Messrs. Alford, Avera, Barringer, Bryson, Burgin, Burns, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Glenn, Green, Hampton, Headen, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Kelly, Lyle, McCormick, McNeill, McRae, Parks, Riddick, Robbins, Sherwood, Smith, Spruill, Vann, Wallen, Watson, Wellborn, Worth, and Young of Yancey—36.

For Mr. Kerr.—Messrs. Harrison, Lemmonds, Long, and Reynolds—4

Mr. Shepherd voted for Samuel F. Phillips.

We add to our correspondent's letter in our last some items of Wednesday's proceedings from the Raleigh papers:

In the Senate, the House resolutions of thanks to N. C. officers and soldiers were passed.

Mr. Young introduced a resolution, authorizing John Wilkes of Charlotte to export such flour as he had contracted to do before the embargo passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Young stated that Mr. Wilkes had contracted before this embargo to supply certain communities with a number of barrels of flour; that he had purchased wheat sufficient to make 800 barrels to fill the contract; that the purchase had been made to be paid on receipt of returns for the flour, and to prevent him from complying with his contract would result in serious inconvenience, not to say injury.

Mr. Leitch said that the embargo act gave the Executive discretionary power, and as there was no evidence that he had been applied to, he thought it would imply a want of confidence in his decision to pass this resolution. He thought the Governor would decide justly if the facts were presented to him; and, in addition to this objection to the resolution, Mr. Leitch thought the operation of the act should be uniform and affect all alike.

Mr. Graham said that he was not present when the embargo passed. If he had been he should have dissented from it. He doubted the right of the Legislature to interfere with the trade and commerce between the States. Under the old Constitution—and the Confederate Constitution was the same in this respect—this power was transferred to the General Government. We had, therefore, in his opinion, conferred this power on the Confederate Government. That to interfere with the trade between the States was waging a *quasi* war. He said it was true that a similar course had been pursued elsewhere, but he thought *everywhere* without Constitutional authority. That in case of suit for damage our judges would be bound to decide that the liability existed notwithstanding this act.

Mr. Hall thought it was a subject to be handled with the utmost caution, but as it had been passed he should vote against the proposition of the Senator from Mecklenburg.

Mr. Lassiter regretted to have to differ with the Senator from Orange. We were compelled to adopt this course to prevent suffering among our people. Other States had pursued a similar course. Virginia had done so relative to salt. He deprecated the necessity, but could see no other mode of accomplishing the object; and he thought it should be uniform in its operations.

Mr. Ramsay said that we had a special contract to clothe our troops, and therefore had special necessity to adopt the embargo.

Mr. Graham stated that it was a misapprehension to suppose that the Governor of Virginia had interfered with our State contract for salt. He had not done so.

On motion of Mr. Leitch, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution in regard to a supply of ammunition: Proposes an inquiry by the Military Committee into the expediency of purchasing 100 lbs. of powder and 200 lbs. of lead for each county. Adopted.

A resolution to send a Committee to the Virginia Hospitals was discussed and tabled after a statement by Mr. Eure that all that could result from the proposition had been accomplished by the visit of the Surgeon General of the State. He had a conversation with Dr. Warren, and from him had learned that there were certain regulations which controlled furloughs to the sick and wounded, that no efforts of the committee would likely cause to be varied.

In the Commons, Mr. Lyle introduced a bill for distribution of School Fund according to white basis.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. M. Q. Waddell and S. J. Person House members of the committee to visit the President with reference to defences of North Carolina.

Messrs Eli W. Hall and M. F. Arendell represent the Senate in the commission.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to consider so much of the Governor's message as relates to the imprisonment of citizens by Confederate authorities. Also resolutions sustaining the President and the Governor. Both concurred in.

Mr. White introduced a bill to construct a railroad from Dallas in Gaston county *via* Lincolnton to Newton, in Catawba county.

Mr. Ramsay, a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee consisting of the Judiciary committees of the two Houses to inquire whether the offices of Attorney General and Adjutant General had not been rendered vacant by the acceptance of offices in the Confederate army by the gentlemen occupying them.

An election was held for Solicitor of the 2d Circuit, Messrs. C. C. Clark, W. J. Houston and George Green in nomination. Mr. Clark was elected, receiving in both Houses 92 votes, to 52 for Houston, 2 for Green, 3 for Sparrow.

An election for C. S. Senator, Messrs. Graham and Davis in nomination, resulted as follows: Graham 101, Davis 45, scattering 2. In the Senate:

For Mr. Graham—Messrs Speaker, Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell, Bagley, Brown, Carroway, Dickerson, Eure, Jarrett, Lassiter, Lindsay, Leitch, Matthews, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith, of A., Smith, of M., Smith, of S., Taylor, of C., Taylor, of N., Warren, Wooley and Wright—31.

For Mr. Davis—Messrs. Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris, Holman, Lane, Murrill, Powell, Whitford, White and Young—18.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Person offered the following resolutions which, under suspension of the rules, passed their three readings unanimously:

1st. Resolved, That the Confederate States of America have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

2d. Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to a reunion at any time or upon any terms.

3d. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of his Excellency, President Davis, and that his Administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

4th. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the War set forth by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, in his Inaugural Address and Messages to the General Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our Independence.

Bills were introduced: by Mr. Russ to authorize 12 justices to hold Court in Bladen. Passed under suspension of rules. Mr. Hawes, to repeal sec. 1, 2, 3, ch. 100 Rev. Code, entitled Rivers and Creeks.

A bill authorizing the Governor to impress slave labor for works of defence, allowing compensation for labor and for slaves who escape, are killed or captured, passed 2d reading. So also, Mr. Walser's bill appropriating $500,000 for relief of soldiers' widows and orphans until provided for by C. S. Gov't.

On motion of Mr. Peebles a Committee was appointed to inquire into the charges for passage and freight on the North Carolina Railroad, and ascertain whether they were in accordance with their several Charters and report thereon.

A memorial was presented from J. D. Hays asking for compensation for 50 gallons of whiskey seized by the late Col. G. E. B. Singeltary's Reg't.

The bill authorizing 15 Justices to hold Court in Johnston passed its 3d reading, after the addition of Pitt, Ashe, Wake, Henderson, Buncombe, Caldwell, Cleveland, Nash, Cherokee, Gaston, Edgecombe, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Wilson, Rowan, Wayne, Lenoir, Green, Stanly and Catawba.

A bill authorizing a road tax in Chatham, and resolutions in favor of J. L. Fisher, J. Welch, B. Fitzrandolph, and J. Blalock passed 3d readings. Also, a bill in reference to taxes and liabilities of Sheriffs. It has reference to remitting taxes upon property carried away or destroyed by the enemy.

A bill authorizing T. J. Kerr, late Sheriff of Duplin, to collect arrears, and a bill authorising County Courts to establish work-houses in connection with jails, passed 2d readings.

The vote for Senator was:—

For Hon. W. A. Graham.—The Speaker, Messrs Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Berry, Best, Bryson, Burgin, Burns, Carpenter, Cowles, Donnell, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Glenn, Gentry, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Harrison, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Long, Lyle, McAden, Mann, of Pasquotank, Mann, of Hyde, McCormick, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Riddick, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Worth, Young, of Iredell, Young of Yancey—70.

For the Hon. George Davis—Messrs. Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Foy, Gilliam, of Rockingham, Grier, Hawes, Hodges, Hooper, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Love, Manning, McKay, McNeill, Peebles, Person, Reynolds, Richardson, Rhodes, Russ, Russell, of Craven, Shepherd, Stanford, Stansill, Williams—32.

The Rock Island Factory.—In the Senate a few days ago, Mr. Young of Mecklenburg, (who is a proprietor of the Rock Island Factory, which manufactures Jeans and Sattinets,) remarked that he thought the language of the Governor in his message, in regard to the woolen factories of the State, entirely too sweeping. The Rock Island Manufacturing Company, on the breaking out of the war, had on their desks large orders from their customers in every State of the Confederacy, but thinking that the troops of the State needed the goods, that company had discarded those customers, and since that time, with the exception of a few weeks in September, had furnished all the goods made to the State. They had been offered 50 per cent. higher by other parties, but have invariably refused. The State Quartermaster had admitted that they were furnishing goods at rates much lower than other parties were receiving. The State had offered to furnish them wool and allow them 75 per cent., authorized by law. This profit, Mr. Young said, they refused to realize, never yet having asked it of the Government. He wished to defend the reputation of that Company; rather than that should be lost, or that it should be pointed at with the finger of execration, he preferred the mill should float down the current of the Catawba. He also stated that in an interview with the Governor that functionary had disclaimed any allusion in his message to the Rock Island Manufactory.

Death of Hugh Jones Gaston.—We record with much regret the death of Hugh Jones Gaston, Adjutant of the 48th N. C. Troops. He was wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg, in his shoulder and face, and died at a farm house near that place about the second week in October last.

Adjutant Gaston was the youngest son of Alexander Gaston, Esq., who was the only son of the Hon. William Gaston. His only brother, William Gaston, was killed by the Indians, near Fort Walla Walla, some four or five years since, in his first engagement; and Hugh received his death wound in his first engagement at Sharpsburg. Hugh Jones Gaston was the last male of the name.

Adjutant Gaston was physically exempt from military duty, but at the beginning of hostilities he volunteered as a private in an artillery company at Memphis, and remained there until his native State was threatened, when he returned and offered his services to her. He was a young gentleman of fine education, modest, intelligent, and brave. His death adds another to the long catalogue of our bravest and best young men, who have been cut off by this war.

Raleigh Standard.

Lieut. Siler.—We were pained a few days since to learn that Lieut. Jesse W. Siler, of Company K., 1st N. C. Cavalry, was killed in a skirmish with the enemy on the 7th inst. He was gallantly leading a squad of his men on a position of the enemy, when he was shot and instantly killed. Lieut. S. was a truly brave soldier and a gallant officer. The county of Macon has lost one of its most promising young men; but the blood of our martyrs is the seed of future liberty.—*Ib.*

Railroad Accident.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 27.—A few miles west of Florence a rail on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad broke last night, throwing the ladies' car off, killing two ladies and wounding some ten other passengers. The train due at 6 this morning had not arrived at 3 this evening.

"P. W. A." writes to the Savannah Republican: It is reported that John Fraser & Co. of Charleston, have made a present to the Government of a splendid war steamer, completely armed and equipped. This patriotic House has heretofore rendered most valuable service in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

OUTRAGES OF THE ENEMY—THEIR REDRESS.

We publish to-day from one of the journals of the United States, an account of some of the atrocities committed by some of the enemy's soldiers in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. Fences, dwellings, barns, churches, were maliciously fired and destroyed along the whole line of march. The citizens of all ages and sexes were pillaged and abused in the most diabolical manner.

The track of the enemy in Virginia is at present, save in the number of conflagrations, almost equally a scene of desolation. Compared with Burnside's ruffians, Pope's thieves and robbers were gentle lambs, and he himself a mere blusterer. Pope fell, and his order fell with him; but his spirit in double measure possesses his successors. The pillage and destruction are none the less barbarous and despicable, for not being heralded and ordained by open proclamation.

These are some of the varied outrages which mark the conduct of the enemy in the prosecution of the war. We are not allowed by the conventionalities of civilization to deny, in our dealings with the enemy, his right to make war upon us for what he may deem cause. We are not allowed to respond to his war bugle by raising the black flag. But it is our privilege and our *duty* to confine him within the recognized limits of warlike operations, or to punish him for their infraction. If he transcends these, he is a savage, and we can treat him only as such. Whether to damage or to reform, we must visit upon him the severities necessary in dealing with savages, and demanded for our protection.

We should show no eagerness to have the war assume a barbarous front. The passion which, from back parlors in safe places, calls out on every occasion for the black flag as our battle flag, is neither wise nor brave. It is best, where possible, to treat an outrage as a special and exceptional case, and to redress it by a special measure. If, however, the barbarities become so numerous and gross as to show a settled purpose, and to render inefficient the remedy of special retaliations, nothing will remain but to accept the alternative which is thus forced upon us.

One of the prime difficulties under which we labor in the repression of the enemy's outrages by special retaliation, is found in the fact that it is frequently impossible to retaliate in kind, and therefore to render obvious the fitness between the crime and the redress. The enemy is the invader, we the invaded. When he burns our churches and barns, and fences, and dwellings, for no military reason, but simply for the desolation of private property, he commits an atrocity condemned by the rules of war. But we cannot retaliate in kind, for we are not invading his country. When he cuts off the people of our cities which he has captured, from supplies from either quarter, and starves and oppresses and abuses them with the mean ferocity of a Mohawk, we have no cities of his by which to teach him a lesson. When our private citizens and non-combatants who fall within his lines are torn from their homes and required, under pain of brutal treatment, to take an oath of disloyalty to their Government and of allegiance to a foreign power the most detested by them of all on the face of the earth, we have none of their citizens on whom to retaliate, and thereby put an end to the wrong.

But it is nevertheless our right and our duty to redress these outrages and require their cessation, as well as those where retaliation is simple and direct and practicable. The obligation of the enemy is to observe *all* the canons of war—to observe them as a whole and as an entire code, and not merely such of them as his immediate fears may dictate. He who breaks a portion breaks the code. We should, therefore, press upon the attention of the Lincoln Government the outrages we are now speaking of, and demand redress and reparation. It is not sufficient that his officers say they *regret* them. They must *atone* for them. We have a right to a fair understanding with Lincoln. We have a right to require of him to choose between observance of the whole code and its abrogation. We have a right to demand of him present restitution or compensation for robberies and injuries inflicted on citizens, but forbidden by the usages of war.

This subject is of growing importance, because of the growing fiendishness of the foe. We have put a curbed bit in his mouth in reference to prisoners of war, for there we had him by his fears. He must in like manner be required by a retaliation equal in measure if not in kind, to deny himself and his dear officers and soldiers the gentle luxury of burning dwellings over the heads of women and children, or of listening to their cries for bread. If he cannot be deterred by special retaliation from his atrocities, it will be within our option and will be our duty to hold him as an outlaw, and treat him accordingly.

The time is appproaching, however, when perhaps, the discussion of such wrongs as have heretofore been practised, will be superseded. If Lincoln shall attempt to execute the threat which he has referred to the 1st of January, it will be a demonism which will eclipse all other offences and make them contemptible. It will solve the whole problem, and leave us nothing to do but to hold him and his bands as wild beasts possessed of demons, and to meet them accordingly.

There is one of the habits of the Lincoln authorities, which, though doubtless made the subject of representations by our government, is still uncorrected. We mean electioneering among the prisoners whom they capture, and persuading them to take the oath to Lincoln and remain, instead of restoring them to us as they covenanted to do. Many of the prisoners taken by us would like to abide with us on similar terms; but we are a faith-abiding people and have refused. We should either require the enemy to do similarly, or we should specially retaliate by retaining of the prisoners we captured such as, by their mechanical skill and favorable inclinations, would afford promise of being useful to us.—*Enquirer.*

Proposition to Open the Navigation of the Mississippi.—It is stated that a prominent citizen of Memphis, Tenn., has recently crossed the lines of both armies, bearing a proposition from the Federal commander in that city to Lieutenant General Pemberton, looking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi by the freighting and passenger boats of the enemy. The consideration tendered for this privilege is that the families of Southern men in Memphis are not to be disturbed by the authorities. The privileged boats are to be distinguished by a white flag in the day time and a white light at night; the war and government vessels to carry red signals. The former are to be undisturbed—the latter to run the chances of war. The Memphis Appeal very properly protests against a moment's consideration of the proposal, which, it is understood, will be laid before the authorities at Richmond speedily, in the event of its rejection by the military authorities in the Southwest. We have no terms to make with the enemy, except accompanied by an acknowledgment of our independence, and until this is secured we must fight on and suffer on. This is the spirit of the people, who are as confident of success, and as self-reliant, as they were at the outset. Let the authorities act accordingly.—*Richmond Whig.*

Stocks.—Sales of Confederate $100,000,000 bonds, 100 and interest; Confederate 15,000,000 bonds, 108 and interest; North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, 133; North Carolina 8 per cent. bonds, 120 and interest.—*Rich. Examiner.*

MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

Capt. Robert K. Allston of Charleston writes from Morgan's command to the Courier:—

LEBANON, TENN., Nov. 9, 1862.

* * * Our command was ordered to take a position in the rear of Bragg's army, and cover its retreat. From Springfield, Tenn., our command came to Gallatin, where Gen. Morgan established headquarters. He determined to hold the place. We arrived here the 2d of this month, and immediately sent out scouting parties to burn the rail road bridges and trestle work on the line of road leading from Louisville, in order to impede the progress of Rosecrans's army as much as possible. This was completely effected, so much so, that I do not think the damage can be repaired in three months. The Yankees will, therefore, be compelled to wagon all their supplies from Bowling Green or Franklin.

We remained in Gallatin from Sunday until Saturday morning, when our pickets brought the intelligence that 12,000 cavalry, infantry and artillery, were moving on us. As Gen. Morgan had gone in person, on a scout to fire on their columns in the rear and cut off their wagons, I felt the importance of holding the place till the last moment, and consequently stayed there, until the Yankees made their appearance. We opened on them with artillery, and Col. Hutchinson and a few of us remained with one piece of artillery while the rest of the command were ordered off. When we had gotten the command safely out, it became our turn to go. We started on the Lebanon road and were saluted by a shower of balls. We turned on another road and the bullets came whizzing among us—and we soon discovered that we were almost entirely surrounded. However, we just charged right in between them, and arrived safely, after a very severe ride of forty miles.

Gen. Morgan, learning of our situation, made his way through fields, and joined us at this place, much to our joy. His escape of the day before is very wonderful, and sounds more like fable than truth. He had taken three hundred men and gone to the rear of the enemy, to fire on them and capture their wagons. Placing himself in a good position on the side of the road, as the enemy came filing by in solid column, and now such a fire was poured into their ranks as made them reel. Gen. Morgan killed a great many, and captured a wagon and forty prisoners. He then placed the men in another position on the road, *between two brigades*, while he rode ahead with two men, to capture the officers who were lagging behind the brigade that had gone ahead. He captured a great many, and started to return to where he had left the men.

But, while he was gone, the rear brigade had come up, and driven Morgan's men from their position. The General, not knowing this, rode right in the midst of the whole Yankee force. They halted him and demanded the signal. He cursed them for halting an officer of his rank; told them he was a Federal officer and asked them what they meant by stopping him. They apologized, and the General, after disarming them, rode on down the Yankee lines, telling the men as he rode off that he would punish them for their conduct. As he rode down the lines he ordered the men to close up or Morgan would catch them. They would touch their hats and hurry up. In the meantime the prisoners that he had with him enjoyed the joke, thinking, no doubt, that Morgan was at last a prisoner, and they would see the joke played out, and then tell their men who he was; but coming to a place where the fence was low, he put spurs to his horse and over he went, bidding his prisoners "good-day," and soon he was out of sight, leaving them in blank amasement at his audacity. * *

Interesting Case.—A case was lately decided in the Confederate District Court of this city, which attracts a good deal of attention and comment. Previous to the war a quantity of tobacco, now valued at two millions of dollars, was purchased in the warehouses of Richmond, where it still lies, by Auguste Belmont, the well known banker and agent of the Rothschilds, a resident of New York and a citizen of the United States. The usual motion having been made in the aforesaid court for its sequestration as the property of an enemy, it was met by the plea that the tobacco, though purchased by Belmont, was in fact bought by him as the agent of the Rothschilds only, who are French subjects; and that being thus the property of a neutral, was not liable to the application of the sequestration law. To prove this plea, testimony was introduced. The most important part of this testimony were statements made by a gentleman calling himself the Consul of France for the port of Richmond. In the early part of the trial, the District Attorney objected to the official quality of the witness on the evident ground that he could not be a Consul without an *exequatur* from the sovereign power of the country. He had never asked an *exequatur* from the Confederate Government, and consequently he had never received one. In fact, he took the title of Consul and claimed power to act as such in the port of Richmond from an *exequatur* granted him by the foreign Government of the United States, many years ago. But as it appears from the report, the Confederate Government interfered with its Attorney to prevent his insisting in this demurrer. The witness was, therefore, necessarily recognised by the Court as Consul of France, his testimony was received, and the case decided in favour of the French claimants.

The case derives its interest from the recognition of this official as Consul of France by the Confederate Government. It would be difficult to suppose, if the issue had been raised, that the Court could have admitted his authority or quality as derived from an instrument which holds him in strict relation with a Government whose sovereignty here is denied by the Constitution. That issue was kept out of Court, from regard to the policy of the Confederate Government, which thus recognises M. Paul as Consul of France to the United States for the port of Richmond in Virginia.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Buchanan and Seward.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Post states that Mr. Buchanan asserts positively that he consulted Mr. Seward *continually* during the last four months of his administration, and that he did not undertake anything in regard to the rebellious movement during those four months—from the time of Mr. Lincoln's election till his installation,—without previous full consultation with Mr. Seward, and only with the full approval of that gentleman.

"If Mr. Buchanan will make this fact public a large part of the odium hitherto resting on him will be carried to Mr. Seward, and justly, too; for it was an honorable act in the out-going President thus to advise with him who was held then the leader of the party coming into power; and, in acting only with Mr. Seward's consent, Mr. Buchanan did next to the best thing he could do under the circumstances—the best thing the weak and puling old man was capable of. But in that case what shall we think of Mr. Seward?"

A Fair Exchange.—The hostile pickets have renewed their conversations across the Rappahannock. Yesterday morning a sarcastic Abolitionists called across to our men: "Have you got a corporal you'd like to swap for our General McDowell?" Our men replied they had a drunken corporal, who had been in the guard house for six months that they would trade. "Just send him along," said the Abolitionist.

From the Richmond Whig.

ECONOMY IN SALT.

How the people are to get salt enough to save their pork is one of the most important questions of the trying crisis through which we are now passing. The custom is generaly to kill about the first of December, with some during all the month of December, the whole quantity designed for the consumption of the year.

The months of December, January, February and March in our olimate are cold enough to keep fresh meat in a cool dry house with little or no salt ten days or more, and yet as much salt is put on pork that is used in those months as is required to keep it through the hot months of the spring and summer. Correct this practice and thousands of bushels of salt may be saved in this State. The simple remedy by which this important saving may be accomplished, is to kill, just as they may be wanted during the four cold months, pork enough to last while it may be consumed fresh; one, two or three hogs every ten days or at longer periods, according to the weather and the size of each family.

Suppose there are one million of people in the State who consume one hundred pounds of pork each, that gives one hundred million pounds to be salted. It requires one bushel of salt to cure, for summer use, one thousand pounds of pork, or one hundred thousand bushels of salt to cure the whole. Now, suppose one fourth is killed and used fresh, twenty-five thousand bushels of salt are saved. It matters not whether the amount here estimated to be consumed is accurate or not, the quantity of salt to be saved may be estimated by each family, according to the quantity they actually use. It may be said that to carry out the plan of killing hogs during all the winter will be attended with the additional cost of feeding a long time when grain is high; this objection may be answered at once by the fact that if judiciously fed, that is, if their food is frequently changed, the increase in weight will always pay the cost. To prevent the evil of the arrest of fattening, which is the consequence of the fright from killing some from a pen out of a number that is to remain, either put up in separate pens, distant from each other, those that are designed for different killings, or have a slaughter pen at a distance from the main body to which those to be killed should be driven. No matter how cold the winter is, hogs will thrive it properly fed and fixed with warm dry shelters. Now, all this may be said to be a great deal of trouble; very true, but I suppose that the saving of one-third or one-fourth of our salt is worth taking some trouble. These suggestions are respectfully made by a

PRACTICAL FARMER.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that I protest in paying a judgment that was obtained against me at the Superior Court, held in Lumberton C. H., Robeson County, in September 1862—Plaintiffs, T. Sanderson and H. McLean; Defendant, E. Currie,—for various reasons, one is from the acknowledgment of one of the Attorneys in the case in the presence of witnesses which leads me to believe that the judgment obtained in said case is illegal and unjust.

E. CURRIE.

Nov. 29 82*4tpd

Harnett County.

THE Justices of Harnett are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday the 9th of December, at 12 o'clock. R. C. BELDEN, Chm'n.

Nov. 26, 1862. 1t

NOTICE.

ALL previous Advertisements from this Depot cease to be in force from this date.

D. P. RAMSEUR,

Assist. Surg. and Med. Purveyor, C. S. A.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 29. 82-3t

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,

Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.

Oct. 31, 1862. 74*19tpd

FLORAL COLLEGE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was unanimously resolved that the School at Floral College be resumed the ensuing year, and our late Principal, the Rev. Daniel Johnson, having declined to accept the terms proposed, the Trustees wish to employ a Principal to take charge of the Institution on the following terms, viz: He to employ his own Assistants and pay to the Trustees 12½ per cent. upon the money arising from tuition.

A Steward is also wanted, and to a person qualified for that Department, is offered the Steward's Hall for the next year, he paying to the Trustees 12½ per cent. upon all the money arising from board. The board has been raised to $18 per month. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. A. D. McLean, Pres't, Gilopolis, N. C.

Applications for the above places will be received until the 15th December next, when an election will be held.

Nov. 26, 1862. 81-415D

Harness at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction on Tuesday, December 2d, (being County Court,) at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, if not disposed of before,

1 Set Double Harness,

entirely new, SILVER MOUNTED, all complete.

Call and examine.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Nov. 26. 81i2t

JOHNSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

SALT MAKERS.

WE have thirty (30) pans now in operation nine miles east of Wilmington. Parties wishing to supply themselves with salt, can be furnished by applying to A. Johnson, Jr., Agent at Fayetteville, to E. Page, manager at the works, or to

J. M. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1862. 81tf

CORN AND MULES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell 300 Bbls. Corn and 8 or 10 likely young Mules either for Cash or on time by the purchaser giving good bond and security. Apply at my place on Rocky River, one and a half miles from St. Lawrence, or 8 miles from Ore-Hill, Chatham county.

J. PACE.

Nov. 27, 1862. 81-4wpd

Corn Wanted.

COTTON YARN will be given in exchange, or CASH, delivered in Fayetteville or at the Beaver Creek Factory. JOHN H. HALL,

Pres't B. C. M. Co.

Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-16w

Rockfish Sheetings.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company having decided to comply with the terms of the "Exemption Act" passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, will sell their Goods to merchants in North Carolina on the same terms as they furnish the State, on condition that the parties purchasing will enter into obligation to sell the same by the piece to consumers at a profit not exceeding five cents per yard.

It is intended to confine their sales to one firm in each town.

CHARLES T. HAIGH, Pres't

Rockfish Manf. Co.

Nov'r 13, 1862. 78i4w

Rockfish Sheetings for sale by the piece, by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Nov'r 13, 1862. 78i4w

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair. Apply to

J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C.

Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf

WAR NEWS

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—We are told, in answer to inquiries from parties coming from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, that all is quiet, and that, notwithstanding the boasts of Northern papers that Burnside would lead the Yankee hosts to Richmond in less than ten days, his columns are still quartered on the northern bank of the Rappahannock, without an apparent effort to force its passage. Unless the pressure of the radicals should urge him to advance, it is likely that his "on to Richmond" march will not be resumed until the enemy's forces on the south side of James river are ready to move upon Petersburg or Weldon.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received information from Gordonsville which indicates that Burnside is moving up the Rappahannock again, some of his forces having gone up as far as eighteen miles in the direction of Warrenton Junction.—*Dispatch.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—From information just received from below, we doubt whether the enemy has received a large reinforcement at Suffolk. Trains were passing every night last week, nearly all night between Norfolk and Suffolk, but for what purpose could not be clearly ascertained. It has been the practice of the commanders at Norfolk and Suffolk for sometime past to remove bodies of men from one to the other place in the day and bring them back at night, and endeavor to make the impression upon the citizens that reinforcements were arriving in the night. This, we learn, has sometimes led to reports of increase in the army which did not prove to be true.

On Tuesday last about 500 cavalry came up from Suffolk to Zuni, and opened upon our pickets at long range. The pickets replied and held their ground. Two Yankees were made to bite the dust—no one hurt on our side.

The citizens of the country surrounding Suffolk are daily being robbed of provisions, poultry, horses, cattle and bed clothing, and every vacant house, and the out-houses on the plantations, are being pulled down and hauled to Suffolk to make winter quarters for the Yankee army.

Col. Speare, of the 11th Penn. Cavalry, and Col. Dodge, of the New York Mounted Rifles, have made themselves odious by the license they give their men to rob and abuse the citizens of Nansemond and Isle of Wight. Pope was never more objectionable in the Valley of Virginia than these men have made themselves in the country below.—*Express.*

From the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—The Lynchburg Republican says a rather severe skirmish between a portion of our own and the abolition cavalry, between Manassas and Centreville, is reported to have occurred on Monday last. The Yankees had advanced from the direction of Centreville on a reconnoitering expedition, when they were met near Bull Run, and the fight ensued immediately. The skirmish lasted about half an hour, during the whole of which time the firing was heavy and rapid. Our cavalry finally charged, the enemy took to their heels and were hotly pursued within sight of Centreville. At that point it was thought prudent to cease the pursuit, as indications were apparent of an infantry force near the town. The enemy lost six dead on the field and fourteen prisoners. Our loss, one killed and two missing.—*Enquirer.*

Yankees in Onslow.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 27. It has been currently reported for a day or two that a federal gunboat entered New River, Onslow county, on Sunday or Monday last, supposed for the purpose of capturing a small Schooner that was loaded and ready to go to sea. Our pickets we learn succeeded in burning the Schooner in order to prevent her capture by the enemy. We heard yesterday that the *gunboat* was *fast aground* on the oyster rocks in New River, and that Capt. Newkirk had her in his power, or at least it was believed he had, and that he would probably be able to either capture or destroy her. We hope he will be successful.—*Journal.*

Brigadier General Edwin Price.—A paragraph, copied from Abolition sheets, has been extensively republished at the South, in relation to Gen. Edwin Price, which contains a bald, groundless and malignant falsehood. Gen. Edwin Price never held any commission in the Confederate service but was an officer in the Missouri State Guard, which organization is now disbanded. He was captured on the Osage last February, while conducting a body of recruits to join Major General Price in Arkansas, and was confined for months in the Penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, whence he was released on parole. When the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was perfected he repaired to the army at Holly Springs. Having no command, he did not regard his presence in the army as important, and returned to his home in Missouri, as a citizen, without taking any oath, or being placed under any restrictions. He is a true and gallant man, and has done nothing, and submitted to nothing, which can compromise him in the estimation of his friends.

Jackson Mississippian.

Brutal Murder by Yankee Soldiers.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Solomon Shaw, proprietor of the Quincy Mills, Gibson county, Tennessee, was inhumanly murdered in his own house on the 22d of last September, by two Federal soldiers in disguise. His son Solomon was at the same time severely wounded by blows inflicted on the head with a pistol in the hands of one of the ruffians, after the cap had failed to explode when presented with the muzzle within a few inches of young Mr. Shaw's head. Miss Asenath Shaw being the only one armed about the house, shot both the assassins with her revolver in time to save the life of her brother, and the report is that both have since died. Mr. Shaw was a prominent citizen, and unfaltering in his devotion to the South, and hence his brutal murder at the hands of a marauding soldiery.

Memphis Appeal.

Retaliation.—A member of a partisan corps in Tennessee was captured some time ago by the Yankees and hung. The Colonel of the regiment subsequently caught some Yankees, and forthwith hung five of them. He then sent word to the Yankee General what he had done, and stated that he had adopted it as his rule of warfare to hang five Yankees for every Confederate so treated by the enemy. The result has been that no more of his men are hung, but regularly exchanged.

Clothing for the Army of the Mississippi.—We learn from a friend, that the Government clothing establishment at Augusta, recently removed to that city, has already manufactured some five thousand suits out of the jeans brought by Gen. Bragg's army from Kentucky. Major L. O. Bridewell, of the Quartermaster's Department, superintends the establishment, and has been untiring in his efforts and personal attention to the work. Success has rewarded these efforts, and it is now hoped, in a short time, that the establishment will be enabled to relieve in a great measure the necessities of the army of the Mississippi from the material captured from the enemy.

Chas. Courier.

Strange Operations.—The lot of shoes to which reference was lately made in the Courier, as rejected by the Government agent, was sold in this city at $9 a pair, and soon after sold to a Government agent in North Carolina at $12 a pair.—*Charleston Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. DECEMBER 1, 1862.

RETALIATION.—The terrible atrocities of the savages who are invading our country, are at last exciting our government as well as the people, and the day of vengeance is near at hand. Both government and people have been forbearing almost to a fault. They have very properly counted the cost of adopting the rule of retaliation, and have been unwilling to resort to it, hoping that the world's outcry would put a stop to such barbarous conduct, and thus save us from the dire necessity of the last remedy. But instead of regarding our complaints and the world's scorn, the malignity of the infamous wretches is becoming greater and greater every day, and his outrages more numerous and horrible. They cannot longer be borne. The President has very properly directed Gen. Holmes to retain for execution ten yankee officers in atonement for the murder in cold blood of ten Missourians who had been held as prisoners of war by the enemy. This of course will lead to further executions on both sides, until the war will become one of extermination—no prisoners taken—no quarter given or received. And we think that day is very near at hand. It is awful to think of executing the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. But there is no help for it. On our part we shall have the consolation of knowing that there are but few, if any, of innocent among the enemy, and that we cannot well go amiss in hanging or shooting any who are found in our country assisting to carry out the inhuman object of Lincoln's proclamation, and themselves perpetrating such outrages as are daily coming to light in all the invaded section.

We have copied on the preceding page an article from the Enquirer on this subject, which has been followed up by another in the same paper, as follows:—

Retaliation Called For.—The conduct of the Yankee Abolition Army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope's. The orders of Pope permitting pillage, outrage and robbery, drew from the Confederate Government severe retaliatory orders. But Burnside having published no orders, has permitted outrages more glaring and infamous than even the published orders of Pope countenanced. What will be the course of the Confederate Government?

We call attention to-day to the outrages in Fauquier, and demand in behalf of that people the speedy protection of the Confederate Government. Retaliation, prompt, swift and effective, should be immediately ordered.

To persons who have been exempted from the ravages of this war, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the devastation inflicted upon the counties of Fauquier, Prince William, Loudoun, Fairfax, &c.

Farms stripped of fences, mills burnt, cattle destroyed, grain consumed, vegetables and poultry stolen, groceries of every kind seized, ladies *insulted*, beat to the ground by ruffians, and their lives threatened with pistols—all perpetrated in the vicinity of Burnside, Wilcox and other general officers, who permitted the outrages.

The enemy have publicly proclaimed that they came not to protect, but to destroy, as the best means of ensuring subjugation. To this end, they have burned all the mills of the country, reducing the non-combatant population almost to starvation; they have killed the work oxen, the only draft beast left in the country, depriving the people of the means of procuring fire wood for the approaching winter; they have forced houses and stolen the little stores laid by for the winter, of groceries, flour, bacon, &c. In fact, almost reduced that whole tier of counties to absolute starvation. The only mode to stop this pillage is to hang prisoners, and the people would be glad to hear that the authorities had promptly issued orders to that effect. If called upon, Burnside will disavow the outrages and promise to punish the thieves when detected; but he will never permit any to be detected. He has permitted the outrages now complained of and knew at the time of their commission that his troops were robbing the houses immediately around him. To facilitate the robbery, he withdrew his guards from the houses and threw down all restraint to his red-breeched robbers called Zouaves.

We now submit an account of the conduct of the enemy towards a most estimable and venerable lady in Fauquier county, as an example of their conduct. We have heard of many others, but this is attested and vouched for by a gentleman of unimpeached veracity, great coolness and judgment:

Mrs. Marshall, relict of Dr. Jaquelin Marshall, a son of the eminent Chief Justice Marshall, resides where her husband died, near Orlean, a few miles from Waterloo. The enemy encamped in her vicinity. Her farm was stripped of everything that could afford sustenance. Among the articles seized and appropriated, without any compensation, were the following: 350 barrels of corn, 65 hogs, the oats raised on a field of 40 acres, the rye of 70 acres, the hay of 15 acres. The meat house was broken open, and every pound taken.

At first a guard was placed around the house. This was withdrawn, as if to allow what followed. About two hundred of the vile outlaws who call themselves Zouaves entered the house, and did the work of their masters in their own approved style. They seized all the blankets and other bed clothing, and tore to pieces what they could not carry off. They broke open the store rooms, and seized and carried off or destroyed all the groceries, pickles, and preserves. They gave themselves the trouble to break all the crockery and glass ware. They broke up the furniture. They entered the ladies' chambers and seized and carried off their articles of apparel. They robbed them of their *jewelry*. They took the supplies of candles and oil, and distributed them over the floors, and then walked upon them. When they had done everything that a ruthless rapine and an ingenious and pains-taking malice could devise in the way of robbery, destruction and injury, they pushed the venerable lady of the house down, and drawing a pistol, said they would "shoot the d——d old secessionist."

Mrs. Marshall occupied a spacious mansion supplied and provided with all the stores, the comforts, and the conveniences of a family, in that abundance which wealth and providence dictated. The farm is a waste, the house a wreck.

At the time these outrages were transpiring at Mrs. Marshall's dwelling, Gens. Hawkins, Burnside and Wilcox were near by, and made no opposition or reparation. It is fair to presume that the Zouaves were but executing their will.

Near Grand Junction, Miss., similar outrages are admitted by the enemy—as they have been in North Carolina and elsewhere. A yankee dispatch from Cairo says:

"On the march to Corinth the troops set fire to the fields and fences, which communicated with the houses, etc. Officers tried to check the men, but too late. Great destruction of property ensued. The route of the army could be tracked by the cinders, blackened stumps, and remnants of dwellings, barns and fences, fired maliciously. The line of march was lighted by conflagrations. Houses were entered and pillaged by lawless stragglers, and indignities heaped on families, without regard to age or sex. Orders were given to punish severely all soldiers guilty. Gen. Grant was furious, and other generals no less angry."

"Orders were given to punish"!! Has any one ever been punished? They make no such pretence. Gen. Grant's fury was all "a contemptible sham."

NO BATTLE YET.—There has been a great calm for a week or two past—most probably the calm that precedes the storm. Why Burnside has not attacked Lee at Fredericksburg, and even where he is and what he is doing and intends to do, are mysteries to us, but not, we suspect, to Gen. Lee. It is understood that Burnside's original intention was to cross the river near Waterloo, not far from Warrenton, but Lee had anticipated that, and had a sufficient force on the spot to prevent it. Burnside then moved off quietly for Fredericksburg, but there again was Lee, ready to receive him. In nothing has Lee exhibited more generalship than in his comprehension of the enemy's plans, and in foiling them.

In our own State we have great pleasure in recording the capture and destruction of two yankee gunboats, of which the particulars will be found under the news head. Huzza for our gallant landsmen!

TROUBLE ON OUR WESTERN BORDER.—The Asheville News of the 27th gives an account of the rescue of a condemned murderer from the jail of Haywood county, by a band of some 25 armed men from the disaffected section of Tennessee, who threatened to burn the county town if resisted. It was reported that they had a reserve force of 300. The people were in great alarm and had sent to Gen. Kirby Smith for assistance.

DIVIDENDS.—Bank of Wilmington 4 per cent. Bank of Commerce (Newbern) 3½.

☞ **Several communications deferred.**

A STRANGE STORY.—We learn that a Mr. Barfoot of Sampson county stated in this town on Friday last that the Senior Editor of the Observer had said to him that there was no use in contending with the yankees—that we were whipped and might as well give up—or words to that effect. The story is a sheer fabrication. We have said nothing of the kind to Mr. Barfoot or anybody else, and we think nothing of the kind. We don't know Mr. Barfoot. There was a man from Sampson in our office on Friday—it may have been Barfoot—who asked us about the way to get off from conscription on the plea of a lame shoulder. We spoke with him about nothing else than that. There must be some sinister motive in starting such a story, and we hope the good people of Sampson will be on their guard against story and story teller.

WOOD FOR THE POOR.—A couple of gentlemen turned out on Friday last to solicit subscriptions for purchasing a supply of wood to be distributed among the poor of this town. They collected $572, and 100 cords of wood, equal to near $1000.

THE MAILS.—Since the prevalence of yellow fever in Wilmington, there has been an interruption of the regular mail train at Weldon, causing a delay of a day to all letters and papers sent to this place via Warsaw. We are glad to see that the former schedule will go into operation to-day, and the delay be thus prevented.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.—So far, the Legislature has made the following elections: Hon. W. A. Graham C. S. Senator, in place of Hon. George Davis whose term expires before the next session of the General Assembly. Hon. Robert B. Gilliam of Granville, Judge of the Superior Court in place of Hon. John M. Dick deceased. Messrs. A. S. Merrimon, Jesse J. Yeates, Ralph P. Buxton and Charles C. Clark Solicitors of the 7th, 1st, 5th and 2d judicial circuits. Maj. J. P. H. Russ of Wake Secretary of State, in place of Rufus H. Page. Rev. C. H. Wiley Superintendent of Common Schools.

THE PROPOSED NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—The bill introduced by Mr. Burgin of Buncombe, to create a new Circuit and appoint an eighth Judge, provides that the counties comprising it shall be, Alexander, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Mitchell, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Gaston, Cleveland and Catawba.

PATROL.—Mr. Foy's bill to increase the patrol, provides that a majority of the Magistrates of any county may appoint a patrol not exceeding 50, to patrol night and day, on foot and on horseback, to arrest all suspected persons and to keep good order. To elect a Captain and one Lieutenant, or one Lieutenant only where the number is less than 50, to be armed and equipped by the State, and receive same pay as officers and soldiers in Confederate service.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The 15th annual meeting of this Company was held in Wilmington last week. The Report of the President, Thos. D Walker, Esq. shows the year's receipts to have been, from

Through Travel,	$297,213 53
Way Travel,	103,842 15
Freight and minor sources,	225,200 54
Mails,	31,051 36
Total,	$657,307 58

An increase of $183,843 73 over the preceding year. The cost of operating the Road has been $230,955 91, leaving a net revenue of $426,351 67—being 35:13 per cent. of receipts.

The net earnings have been 17.14 per cent. upon the entire cost of the Road. After deducting interest paid they have been 15.88 per cent. Upon the Capital Stock they have been 37.27 per cent. Deducting interest paid they have been 34.53 per cent. upon the Capital Stock.

The debt of the Company is $1,058,432 05

It paid two dividends during the past year, one of 9 per cent. and the other of 4½. And has just declared another of 10 per cent.

THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—We have a letter from an officer of this Company, dated

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Nov. 24, 1862.

We left Madison C. H. last Tuesday, 18th inst., and reached here the 22d after a very hard march through rain and mud. Those of our troops who were barefooted suffered greatly. Our Division is composed of only two Brigades, Ransom's and Cook's. (Gen. Walker's old Brigade.) In consequence of the promotion of Gen. Walker the command of the Division devolves upon Gen. Ransom. Subalterns know nothing of the movements contemplated by those who are high in authority. Gen. Lee is here and that renders us confident of success should the enemy advance against us. Our company is in excellent health.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Robert L. Donnell, a member of the Guilford Grays, died on the 6th inst., in the 26th year of his age, in the hospital at Chester, Penn. He was wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg, and fell into the hands of the enemy. His wound seemed for a time to improve, but the surgeons decided at last that amputation was necessary. His leg was taken off in the afternoon and he died the same evening, from exhaustion. His remains were taken charge of by an old friend, residing in Philadelphia, and interred with every mark of respect.

At the residence of his brother in Harnett county, on the 23d Oct., of chronic diarrhea, Ica Parker, of Co. F, 15th Reg't N. C. T. He was in the battles around Richmond; afterwards was taken sick and returned home just in time to die. ☞ Fayetteville & Raleigh papers copy.

At St. Charles Hospital, Richmond, of typhoid fever, 29th Oct., J. M. Douthit, of Davie county, 55th Reg't.

At Salem, Nov. 23d, Lewis A. Hauser, a member of the Brass Band of the 26th Reg't, aged 21.

"THE LATEST GREAT DISCOVERY."—When we copied, on Thursday, the account of the discovery of a solid bed of rock salt at Opelika, Alabama, we had misgivings as to its truth. But we wished it to be true, and knew that the story could not have been started without a knowledge of its truth or falsity, for its originator brought a specimen rock from the spot, so he said. It turns out as we feared, not as we wished—a hoax. It was a solitary lump of salt that was found, probably dropped from the cars while in transit—perhaps from the Louisiana mines.

SALT.—The Richmond Examiner says that salt was selling generally in that city at a dollar forty to a dollar fifty cents a pound! Also, that since the stop was put to the issuance of passports to smugglers, all kinds of smuggled goods, teas, shoes, dry goods, &c., have gone up from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

RICHMOND MARKETS.—In the market report of one of the Richmond papers we find the following funny paragraph:

"*Substitutes.*—We note more animation in this market. Able-bodied foreigners have been sold this week from 1150 to 1400, though those who have notoriously deserted can be bought at greatly reduced prices, say from three to six hundred dollars."

THE YANKEE NAVY.—The Richmond Examiner has received a copy of the U. S. Navy Register lately published. The Navy numbers 388 vessels, mounting 3072 guns. There are 60 iron-clads, mostly in course of construction, mounting 229 guns.

There are yet 121 officers of Southern birth in the Yankee Navy, viz: 3 Rear Admirals, 12 Commodores, 24 Captains, 31 Commanders, 51 Lieutenants. Of these, 32 are from Virginia, 33 Maryland, 10 Kentucky, 4 Tennessee, 4 Louisiana, 9 S. C., 5 N. C., 8 Georgia, 10 D. C., 2 Florida, 4 Missouri. The North Carolinians in the list are: Henry H. Bell, Commodore; John A. Winslow, Captain; Fabius Stanly, Jas. H. Spotts, W. A. Kirkland, Lieutenants.

Hon. R. W. Johnson has been re-elected Confederate States Senator from Arkansas. Mr. Johnson has represented his State in Congress for many years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The proceedings up to Thursday night, as condensed from the Raleigh papers, will be found in preceding page.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. White introduced a bill to amend an ordinance of the Convention making provision for the families of deceased and disabled soldiers. Relates to the prompt payment of bounty.

A resolution to continue in force the Convention's anti-distillation ordinance was tabled; but a bill prohibiting distillation passed its 3 readings. It prohibits distillation of all kinds of grain, including rice, potatoes, Chinese sugar cane, molasses, syrup, or a mixture of any of them, under heavy penalties.

A bill concerning roads was passed. We believe it requires all white males between 16 and 50 to work the roads, Ministers excepted, and allows compensation to overseers.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Robbins presented a memorial from Randolph praying a tax upon dogs.

Bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Bynum, for the relief of the jailers of Edgecombe county; Mr. Ingram, to exempt 50 acres of land from execution after 1st Jan'y 1863; Mr. Harrison, to have capital executions private; Mr. Donnell, to admit proof of the handwriting of attesting witnesses in certain cases, also, to provide for probate of wills, &c., in counties occupied by the enemy; Mr. Headen, to provide manufactories of cotton and wool cards; Mr. Walser, to incorporate the Beattiesville Seminary; Mr. Bumpass, that our representatives in Congress use their influence to procure the passage of a law allowing private soldiers $20 per month.

A bill authorizing County Courts to increase fees of jailers to $1 per day for each prisoner was finally passed.

Messrs. T. H. Hill of Raleigh and M. J. Moore of Stokes were elected Engrossing Clerks.

The joint select committee to inquire whether the offices of Attorney and Adjutant General were vacant, consists of Messrs. Donnell, Shepherd, Beall and Judkins, of the House; Messrs. Graham, Brown and Ramsay, of the Senate.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 29.

In the House, to-day, but a short session was held. The bill to create an 8th Judicial Circuit was passed its 2d and 3d readings. The erection of so many new counties by the last Legislature makes this new Circuit a necessity. It is probable that B. S. Gaither, Esq. will be made its Judge.

Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee to consider the Stay Law, reported a bill which was ordered to be printed. If I understand it, the bill re-creates the Courts and allows litigation among those who are at home, but favors men in the army. Under its provisions the Supreme Court will meet next June.

In the Senate the greater part of the session was taken up in the discussion of the bill from the House to pay the Judges for Courts which they are not able to attend. It was rejected. No other matters of importance were considered.

It is very probable that the Legislature will give the Cape Fear people the right to remove the dams, &c., as high as Northington's, under Mr. McCormick's resolution. The Finance Committee will report next week, and I see nothing to prevent a short session—even should they have to meet again in the Spring.

Mr. McCormick introduced a resolution proposing to adjourn on the 22d of December. Passed by the House but the Senate laid it on the table by a small majority.

The above, with the discussions elicited thereon, was about all done in the House. A bill authorizing the Governor to employ slave labor on State defences was discussed at some length and made the special order for Monday, 12 o'clock.

OUR OWN DEFENCES.—It is said that the Military Committee in our Legislature will report a bill calling out all Magistrates and militia officers under 50 years of age; all who have procured substitutes, and all persons between 40 and 45 until called for by the Confederate government under the Conscript law. This will be a painful measure, but when our people reflect that it is indispensable to prevent a fate worse than death, they will cheerfully submit to it. It cannot be helped, if we would avoid subjugation by the devils incarnate who are invading our soil.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

From Mrs D Murchison 46 yards extra woolen jeans, 64½ do elegant flannel; A Wilmington Refugee 2 comforts, 2 blankets, 9 yds sheeting; Miss Martitia McNeill 1 pr socks; A Lady 2 blankets, 1 flannel shirt, 1 bottle wine; Misses Wilson 4 woolen neck comforts, 6 pairs socks; Mrs Henry S Frizell 1 blanket, 1 shirt; Mrs Curtis 2 pillows and slips; Miss Fannie Carmon 1 worsted quilt, 1 pillow and slip, 1 pr gloves, 3 pairs socks; Mrs Jas Kyle 15 prs gloves; Mrs W B Wright 12 bots. wine; Miss S Smith 10 bots. catsup; Dr Heman H Robinson of Bladen $150, to be applied to the relief of Capt Van Bokkelin's company; Mrs James N Smith $20; Mrs Wm Carver $10; A Friend $10; Miss M J Toomer, Wilmington, $5.

Acknowledgments are also due to Mr W J Myrover for his long and unwearied attentions to the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Richmond and Staunton.

During the last six weeks the Association has forwarded to the companies of Captains Horne, McDonald, Sloan, Blocker, Wooten, Starr, McNeill, Robinson, Roberts and VanBokkelin the following articles: 367 blankets, 521 prs socks, 250 shirts, 163 prs drawers, 39 prs pants, 63 vests, gloves, neck comforts, &c., besides 250 shirts and 175 prs drawers to the hospitals, and to members of a Georgia company passing through town, and to individual sick and wounded soldiers at home requisite clothing. The above amount of clothing has been distributed according to the necessities of the companies, as reported by their officers.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society is under obligations for the following contributions: Mr J W Lett $25, Mr J H Hall $10, Capt H W Horne $10, Mr W McIntyre $5, Mr Geo McNeill $5, Mr W N Tillinghast $5, Mr Brandt $5, Master H W Lilly $1, Mr E L Pemberton 12 prs woolen socks, Mr J A Pemberton 4 prs woolen socks, Mrs Myrover 3 prs socks, Miss Ann Colvin 1 pr gloves, Miss Robina Tillinghast 4 prs gloves, Miss Ann Pearce 1 pr socks, Miss Mary Pearce 1 pr socks, Mrs James G Cook 1 pr socks, Miss Jennie Lilly 1 pr socks, Miss Carrie Lilly 1 pr socks, Miss Emma Lilly 1 pr socks, Mr C E Leete 5 lbs wool.

The Cross Creek Manf Co has agreed to furnish us with a gratuity of one bundle of yarn weekly, thus setting an example which recommends itself to the attention, and can hardly fail to excite the emulation of others who have it in their power to go and do likewise.

A desire has been expressed that the names of our officers should be published, and though we preferred withholding them, yet as some persons have been deterred from contributing money on account of not knowing with whom to deposite it, we feel it incumbent upon us to remove this obstacle to the replenishment of our Treasury, and accordingly give the names as follows: Miss A L Lilly, President; Miss F DeB Hooper, Secretary; and Miss E Holmes, Treasurer, to any one of whom donations may be sent.

The Society will meet at the usual time, at the residence of Mrs Fuller, on Haymount.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 24, Richmond, Va., Nov. 14, 1862.

The undersigned takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following articles from the ladies of Richmond and Montgomery counties, N. C.

O. F. MANSON, Surgeon in Charge, and Gen'l Med'l Ag't of N. C. in Virginia.

Mrs Mary A Chambers, 2 pillows and slips, 1 pr shirts, 1 quilt, 1 comfort, 1 towel, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 9 pr socks, 10 lbs butter, 4 lbs lard, 10 chickens, 1 bottle mustard, hops, sage, &c.; Mrs Martha Wooley, 2 towels, 1 shirt, 2 pillows and slips, 1 quilt, 1 comfort, 12 chickens, 8 lbs butter, 2 lbs wax, fruit, eggs, bandages, &c.; Mrs Mary Steel, 2 pillows and slips, 2 counterpanes, 1 sheet, 5 prs socks, 3 prs suspenders, 13 chickens; Mrs Rachel Skinner, 2 pillows and slips, 2 prs drawers, 1 bed quilt, 1 towel, lot of sage, &c.; Mrs Mary Ewing, 1 bed quilt, 1 pr sheets, 2 prs socks, 4 lbs lard, 4 lbs butter, ½ bushel Irish potatoes; Mrs Judith Chambers, 1 shirt, 2 prs drawers, 12 prs socks, 1 pr blankets, 5 chickens, 4 doz eggs, 10¾ lbs butter, fruit, &c; Mrs Margaret McKenzie 1 checked counterpane; Mrs Eliza McKenzie 1 sheet; Mrs Robert Wooley 2 prs socks and 1 pr gloves; Mrs Calvin Kellis 8 chickens; Miss Sue Palmer lot sage, hops, &c; Mrs R A Chambers, 15 chickens, lot pepper, ½ bushel Irish potatoes, ½ bus sweet potatoes, ½ bus butter beans, eggs, &c; Mrs J Ledbetter, ½ bus white peas, 12 chickens, 6 lbs butter, 1 paper figs, 2 bus dried apples; Mrs P N Stanback, 1 bus dried fruit, 1 bus dried peaches, 8 lbs lard, 11 lbs honey, 2½ lbs butter, 1 lb wax, 1 sheet, 1 pillow and slip, 1 towel, rags, pepper, &c; Mrs E & B F Little, 8 sheets, 2 pillows and slips, 6 chickens, 8 lbs lard, 1 lb butter, bandages, &c; Mrs John Little 9½ lbs lard, 20 lbs dried peaches; Mrs Jas Robinson, 6 lbs lard, 1 bus dried apples, lot green apples, &c; Ben Chambers (col'd boy) lot slippery elm.

Articles sent by different ladies in the vicinity of Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.: 3 sheets, 7 towels, 6 packages bandages, 1 pillow and 3 slips, 2 bed comforts, 2 quilts, 7 prs socks, mustard, sage, &c.

County Salt for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Robeson county, will sell at Shoe Heel Depot, W. C. & R. R., 14 sacks Salt belonging to said county, on Saturday the 6th December next; 25 lbs. allowed to each family.

E. LILLY, Agent.

Nov. 25, 1862. 1t

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Federal Gunboat Captured.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Official information has been received at headquarters here, as follows:—

Capt. Newkirk, of the cavalry, and Capt. Adams, of the artillery, have destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats, in New River. She was on her way out, having been to Jacksonville, where her piratical crew had broke into the Court House and Post Office and stolen their contents. She was attacked and driven ashore. Her crew escaped in a small schooner they had captured up the river, after firing the steamer. She was, however, of iron, and her guns, shot and shell, a large quantity of ammunition and small arms and much of her equipment has been saved.

We believe the gunboat was captured on Wednesday last, the 26th inst.—*Journal.*

A subsequent communication in the Journal states that the gunboat's cannon, magazine, chests, water tanks, boiler and a vast quantity of iron have been saved. Among other things was a lot of newly invented shackles for the feet, together with hand-cuffs in abundance!

Capture of Another Gunboat.—RALEIGH, Nov. 29.—The following gratifying intelligence [says the State Journal] reached us last night, and records one of the most brilliant incidents of the war:

KINSTON, Nov. 28.—Dear Sir: I have just been informed that Lieut. Whitford, of Capt. J. N. Whitford's company of Partizan Rangers, captured a yankee gunboat on Bay River, Craven county, yesterday, and burnt the boat and took the crew prisoners, consisting of 22 white men and 20 negroes. All is quiet below Kinston.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Everything is in a state of inaction, the enemy desisting from any formidable demonstration, and our own troops quietly awaiting the movements of their opponents.—*Dispatch.*

Nov. 29.—On Thursday, the few inhabitants—about 100—still remaining in the town, were ordered by our military authorities to leave. It is said that among that small number there had been some suffering for want of food, so completely had the town, in the brief space of a week, been eaten out by our troops.—*Examiner.*

From the South West.—MOBILE, Nov. 28.—A letter in the Advertiser, dated "Headquarters Cavalry Division ten miles south of Holly Springs, Nov. 23d," says:

"No doubt the enemy intend advancing in this direction. Some 50,000 or 60,000 Abolitionists are in front at Grand Junction, Davis' Mills and Lagrange, and reinforcements are joining them daily from Memphis and Jackson. The enemy are rapidly repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, also the Mississippi Central Railroad towards Holly Springs. Their armed foraging parties composed of the vilest robbers and murderers on the face of the earth, range the country round for miles on every side. Capt. Mitchell's Cavalry attacked a yankee forage train, comprising 40 wagons, guarded by 80 cavalry and 2 companies of infantry, killing and wounding 29, capturing 11 prisoners and 48 mules, without loss on our side. The prisoners and captured were brought in last night."

From Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, Nov. 28.—The Register says that Howard's Alabama Cavalry has returned to East Tennessee from Kentucky, with 5,000 hogs. Bragg has 15,000 cattle and 100,000 hogs.

Col. Duke, of Morgan's command, says a general engagement near Nashville is imminent.

From Arkansas.—RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Recent accounts from Arkansas give a number of rumors as to the Federal advance into the State. The most reliable is to the effect that they were in the Northwest, about 18,000 strong, and that their advance was probably within a few miles of Fayetteville.—*Examiner.*

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—We have received, says the Express, the N. Y. Herald of the 22d. There is very little of interest.

Rumors were rife, says the Herald, that Stonewall Jackson was at Winchester, with an eye to another raid into Maryland; but not only is the truth of this report unlikely, but the condition of the river after the late rains renders all chance of crossing with his forces impossible.

The estimates for the expenses of our army for the ensuing year are set down at $428,000,000. The requisitions upon the Paymaster's Department still unpaid amount to $48,000,000. According to the reports in the Adjutant General's office, the number of soldiers on the sick list at this moment amounts to nearly one-sixth of the entire army in the service of the United States—namely, one hundred and six thousand men.

An active winter Campaign.—The people of the loyal States of the Union, says the Herald, as manifested in the late elections, demand an active prosecution of this war East and West. They expect it, too, from the promises held out by the government, from its vast preparations made and its formidable aggressive movements, afoot by land and sea. Particularly in reference to the grand Army of the Potomac is this belief of a forward movement entertained, regardless of the snows, rains, frosts and thaws of a Virginia winter. The pressing necessities no less than the present advantages of the government forbid the idea that three or four months are to be wasted in winter quarters.

The depreciation of our paper money—federal and local; the pressure of the national Tax bill upon all the business avocations of the loyal States; the doubts and misgivings resulting from the continuance of a powerful rebel army between Washington and Richmond; the enormous sums of money required to maintain the opposing army of the Union, and the heavy reinforcements of men demanded from time to time to repair its losses, whether fighting or inactive, will suggest some of the necessities for active operations, regardless of wind or weather.

Time is precious. The condition of the Federal treasury and of the currency of the country, the heavy drain upon the resources of the loyal States required to sustain our immense fleets and armies in the field, admit of no inactivity, no waste of time, money, men and opportunities, by waiting upon the elements. We must, during the winter, if not before the expiration of the present year, convince the people of the South of the folly of further resistance, and England and France of the folly of intervention, or we know not what may be the consequences.

Gold in New York on the 21st was 135 1-8. Exchange 145.

Peace.—It is stated in Yankee papers that Ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter proposing a plan of peace.

The Richmond Examiner says that "an intelligent and observing lady, who has just completed a trip through Missouri, Southern Illinois and Indiana, Kentucky and Western Tennessee, gives as the result of her observations, her opinions being formed after free contact with civilians of all grades, that peace is the desire of the Northern masses, who are free to admit that they are sick of the war—especially so since it has become an abolition crusade in which it is expected by their authorities they will shed their blood and expend their treasure to support a cause a majority of them abhor. Such declarations were boldly made, and the opinion, to her astonishment, seemed to be general."

Horrible Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday evening when the down Mail train on the W. & M. Railroad was near Florence, the hindmost car of the train was thrown off the track. Two young ladies, Misses Newbold, of Charleston, going to Wilmington, were killed outright, and 14 passengers wounded, two of them seriously.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail, which threw the hindmost car off the tack and smashing it up. The following is a list of the wounded:

Mrs. S. J. Pulliam, Va., skull fractured. T. T. Swan, Ga., shoulder dislocated. J. M. Brantly, S. C., and —— Battle, Ga., arms broken. —— Ancrum, Mrs. Newbold and Miss Waswick, of Charleston, Thos. F. Gause, of Wilmington, badly bruised. Mrs. Capt. Hawkins, Ga., and Messrs. James Dawson and A. M. Waddell, Wilmington, and several others, slightly bruised. An old gentleman from Georgia, whose name we could not ascertain, was badly hurt.—*Wil. Journal, 28th.*

MARRIED,

On 2d inst., by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. C. C. HICKS, of the 38th N. C. T., to Miss NANCY J. WEBB, eldest daughter of Richmond and Mary Webb; all of Richmond county.

At Grace Church, Morganton, on the 22d ult., by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Capt. THOS. W. BROWN, of Wilmington, to Miss LUCY EMPIE, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Adam Empie, of Wilmington.

On the 25th ult., in Asheboro', Randolph, N. C., by the Rev C. N. Morrow, Mr. BENJAMIN MOFFITT and Miss MARTITIA E. BALDWIN.

Presbyterian please copy.

OLD IRON.

THE highest cash price paid for OLD CAST IRON at M. A. BAKER'S Brass and Iron Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 29. 82-4wpd

Salt Pans can be had

at M. A. Baker's Star Foundry in Fayetteville, N. C., now in full operation. All orders for Brass or Iron Casting, will receive prompt attention by M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 29. 82-4wpd

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday morning last, after a brief illness, Mrs. ELIZA W. BOLLES, wife of Capt. Charles P. Bolles, of the Army, and eldest daughter of the late Major John Walker of Wilmington, in the 32d year of her age, leaving a husband, three children, (one of them but three days old,) and a large family and circle of friends to mourn the loss of one who was eminently lovely as wife, mother, daughter, sister and friend. She had been a communicant member of the Episcopal Church for twelve years, and had so lived that her surviving friends have "a reasonable, religious and holy hope" that she has but exchanged a transitory life for one of eternal duration and blessedness,—an angel of earth gone home to rest.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit! rest thee now!
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.
"Dust, to its narrow house beneath!
Soul, to its place on high!
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die!"

At Branchville, S. C., on the 24th ult., Mr. DUNCAN WILLIAM CAMERON, an experienced and accomplished Telegraph Operator, and a kindly and exemplary Christian gentleman, formerly of this town.

In Richmond county, Oct. 27th, PETER A. McEACHIN, in the 32d year of his age.

In Moore county, on the 2d ul., of Diptheria, MALINDA ALICE, youngest daughter of Neil R. and Margaret A. McDonald, in the 7th year of her age.

In Moore county, N. C., on the 13th inst., Miss SARAH A. DEATON, aged 20 years 8 months and 13 days. The deceased was ill but a short time, having been taken violently with the putrid sore throat, lived but 7 days; but in her dying moments she expressed her willingness to die. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last 8 years, and died in good standing. She leaves a mother, brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. Com.

Presbyterian, Ral. Standard and Biblical Recorder please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 50 to 55. Lard 35.
Beef 8 to 20 at retail. On foot 12½.
Beeswax 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 40 to 50.
Copperas $2 at retail.
Cotton 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 35 per dozen.
Flaxseed $2 per bushel.
Flour—Family $28, super 26 50 to $27.
Grain—Corn $2. Wheat 4 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats, none in market. Peas $2.
Hides—Green 40 to 45; dry 80 to $1.
Iron—Swedes 30 per lb.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $9 to $10. Apple Brandy $8 to $10. Peach Brandy $8 to $10.
Molasses—N. O. $3 per gallon by the bbl.
Nails—Very light stock on hand.
Onions $3 per bushel.
Pork 17½ to 25.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt—40 cts. per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 30 cts. per yard by the bale, 33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Sweet Potatoes $1 to 1 50.
Tallow 55. Wool 1 50 to 1 75.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in order to stop, if possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non-residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

{ L. S. } In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862. 82-2t

A RARE CHANCE.

THE undersigned having been authorized by the Governor of North Carolina to raise a company of Light Infantry to serve exclusively in N. C. in her Eastern defences, hereby gives notice to all men between the ages of 18 and 45 that they have an opportunity of joining this Company or Battalion for home defence, or of going as conscripts into the Confederate army.

A State bounty of $50 will be paid to all who enlist in this Company, together with the usual army pay, clothing and rations.

Apply to the undersigned at Mount Olive, or W. G. Morisey at Goldsboro.

M. J. McDUFFIE.

Nov. 27. 82-i2t

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

THE Salt Works belonging to the Bailey's Cross Roads Salt Company will be sold at auction to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., for Cash. The sale to take place down on the Sound where they are situated.

Nov. 21. 82-1tpd

NOTICE.

AT THE MAGNOLIA SALOON in Fayetteville, Nos. 12 and 14 Green street, I offer for sale, at wholesale or retail,—

10 BBLS. superior old Corn Whiskey,
1 bbl. superior old Rye Whiskey,
1 quarter cask fine Scotch Whiskey,
About 100 gallons superior French Brandy,
10 bbls. No. 1 Apple Brandy,
3 do superior Peach Brandy,
2 do good Cherry Bounce,
and a small quantity of superior Port and Madeira Wine.

REUBEN JONES.

Dec'r 1, 1862. 82tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., December 1, 1862. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss Minnie S Ashe, Miss Mary A Atkins. Col Biddle, James Black. James B Carver, Jno M Clark, Miss Mary Clark, Mrs H W Chamberlain. L H Dardeu, Mrs Rebecca E Davis. J W Evans, R B Everett. Sarah J Garrett, Mrs Eliza M Gwyer. Mrs Rebecca Haddly, Mrs Susan Hall, Miss Georgeana Harris, Thos Hall, Lieut Sam'l Hall, 3, Miss Mary Holden. H Inmon. Mrs Elizabeth Ann Johnson, Messrs Jno C Jackson & Councilman, 3, Isaac Jones. Dr Geo L Kirby, Mrs H Kimball. Rev'd H W Mims, Miss S A Monroe. Mrs Sallie McDonald, Mrs Mary McNeill, Peter McKellar, 2, Mrs Jno F McLeod, Robert McDaniel, Rev'd W S McCaskill, David McNeill. James H Nash. Thos O'Brine. Francis M Price, Beattie Parker, Mrs Phettama Patterson. Alex'r Sprunt. M A Taylor, George C Toomer, W H Thomas. John C Vincent, Charley Vaughan. Thos J Williams, Alfred M Waddell, Mrs Ella Wood, Isaac Winders, Wiley Warwick, Richard Watson, Thos Wellyn. C V Young.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.



☞ THE Coach line between the terminus of the Wilmington, Rutherford & Charlotte Rail Road and Wadesborough via Rockingham, will be resumed after this date.

D. G. MACRAE.

Dec. 1, 1862. 82-4w

Administrator's Sale.

I SHALL sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862, at auction, in front of my store, all the Household Furniture—comprising Crockery, Glass, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of Benj'n R. Huske, dec'd. Also, 2 shares of Western Rail Road Stock. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Adm'r.

Dec'r 1, 1862. 82ts

Laudanum and Iodide of Potash

in small quantities. Apply to H. DAY, At Dr. Robinson's office.

Dec. 1. 82-6tpd

FOUND.

A LOT of MONEY, which the owner can have by describing and paying for this advertisement.

D. S. MAULTSBY.

Dec. 1 1tpd

To the Militia Officers in the Vicinity of

FAYETTEVILLE: I call your attention to two members of my Company, who have been absent without leave for sometime, viz: T. A. YANCY and ALFORD BLACK. I understand that they have been seen in Fayetteville, and request the Militia Officers of the town to see that they return to duty immediately.

J. J. WICKER, Capt. Co. H, 30th Reg't, N. C. T.

Jonesboro', Moore Co., N. C., Nov. 25. 82*3tpd

DESERTED,

FROM Co. B, 50th Reg't N. C. T., Camp near Drewry's Bluff, Va.—
Privates James P. Stone,
" Chas. Spivey,
" Alex'r Britt,
" Canada Barnes,
" Frederick Arnett,
" Lewis Pitman,
" William Leggett,
" Henry L. Britt,
" John Tyler,
" Goolbery Barfield,
" Calvin Graham,
" Miseal Lovitt,
" John W. Hayse.

The above mentioned deserters were enlisted in Robeson county—residence Robeson. They can be found lurking about their homes, South of Lumberton.

I will pay Thirty Dollars for each above mentioned deserter to any person who will deliver them in jail where I can get them.

E. C. ATKINSON, Capt. Co. B, 50th.

Nov'r 27, 1862. 82-3tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY or was decoyed off from the subscriber, about the middle of August last, his negro woman HENRIETTA. She is about 25 years of age, of small size, very straight and slender, weighs about 100 lbs., has a brisk step. She has a very dark complexion, a pleasant countenance, with round bright eyes and with tightly drawn and compressed lips, and nose slightly turned up at the end. I will pay $10 for the apprehension and delivery of said girl to me if found in the county, or $25 if found out of the county and delivered to me or confined in jail so that I can get her; and I will also pay $50 for proof sufficient to convict the person harboring or decoying her off.

B. H. COVINGTON.

Rockingham, N. C., Nov. 25, 1862. 82-6t

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 9th of January next for the building of a Bridge across Lumber River, near Floral College, according to the subjoined specifications: The Bridge to be 80 feet long, 13 feet above the middle of the channel and built level to the abutments. Abutments to be of good lightwood set well in the banks. Four Mud Sills 40 feet long 12 x 14, two sides hewn, four braces to each sill 12 x 12, capped with sills 12 x 12 15 feet long; 4 sleepers 12 x 12 set on the corner let on the cap sills with a square shoulder. Banister bearers 4 x 6 in. 20 feet long to be placed 9 feet apart and let down on the sleepers. Railing posts 4 x 6 in., 2½ feet long, morticed in the banister bearers and well braced. Boxed railing made of plank 6 in. wide 1½ in. thick, capped at every joint. Guide planked the whole length of covering with plank 6 in. wide 1½ in. thick let down on the banister bearers two inches and well secured to the railing posts. Covering to be of quarter bords 2 in. thick 15 feet long. All the timbers to be of good heart. In connection with the bridge the making of a cross-way will be contracted for, to be made on the east side of the River for the distance of 150 yards, 18 feet at the base and 15 feet at the top; not to be less than 5 feet high at the lowest place of the swamp; the whole length of the cross-way to have 3 feet of dirt on the top, loged on top of each side with lightwood logs the whole distance; to be secured by lightwood stakes 4 feet long, 3 feet to be driven under ground. The contractor will be required to build two hollow bridges in the embankment 15 feet long and 15 feet wide, placed on lightwood abutments with 4 sleepers 12 x 12 in. and covered with quarter boards 2 in. thick well secured at the ends to prevent slipping; railed as the main Bridge; location of the Hollow Bridges to be designated by the Commissioners. Banistering as on the main Bridge to be placed on the embankment between the 1st hollow Bridge and the main Bridge. The whole work to be completed by the 1st April 1863.

Contractor to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

PETER P. SMITH, JOHN F. McLEAN, E. LILLY, } Com.

Nov. 25, 1862. 82*3t

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber in Robeson County, about the 1st of October, two cows. One a red cow, with most of her face white, and a white spot on one of her flanks. The other a brindled red and white cow, with white back and legs. Said cows were raised in Montgomery county by Maj. Angus Leitch, and are possibly making their way back. Any information respecting the above cows, will be very thankfully received.

M. McNAIR.

Fair Play P. O., Robeson Co., N. C., Nov 21. 82*tf

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 27th day of October last, my negro boy named ELIJAH. He is of dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high; 18 years old, and supposed to weigh about 140 lbs. He is a boy of pleasant countenance, rather slow in his movements; was raised by James G. Tomlinson of Randolph county, of whom I bought him on the day he left me.

I will pay the above reward of $100 for the delivery of said boy to me at Moffitt's Mills in Randolph county, or for his safe confinement in any Jail where I can get him.

SOLOMON MOFFITT.

Moffitt's Mills, N. C., Nov. 26, 1862. 82*4tpd

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We add to our Correspondent's letter in the last Observer some items of Saturday's proceedings from the Raleigh papers.

In the Senate bills were introduced: by Mr. Lane, providing that in case of death of hired Slaves the liability for hire ceases. Also for the management of insolvent estates—makes the State first creditor, C. S. next, other claims *pro rata*. Mr. Ellis, appropriating $500,000 and authorizing the appointment of 4 Commissioners for manufacture of Salt. Mr. Adams of G. prohibiting distillation until Jan. 1865—penalty of $100 or 30 days imprisonment for violation; tax of $2 per gallon on foreign liquors sold.

Mr. Russ said that information had been received that there were considerable quantities of bacon already collected at a convenient point in the State, for the purpose of being removed in a very few days. He introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to lay an embargo on all the prime necessities of life, the product of the State, that are now being taken out or may hereafter be attempted to be taken out of the State, during the existence of the war.

Mr. Young thought the resolution too sweeping and likely to provoke retaliation by our sister States on whom we are dependent for some necessaries. He proposed a resolution, in substance: that the Governor be authorized to seize any article of provision or clothing which may be in transition from our State, or which may be intended for markets beyond the State, provided he may believe them to be necessary for the troops of North Carolina or for the destitute of any part of the State, and provided further that such articles may not be intended for the use of destitute communities or individuals of other States.

Mr. Ramsay thought the latter clause would lead to fraud, as speculators would profess to be acting for just such cases. Messrs. Sharpe, Russ, Arendell and Eure opposed the substitute on the same ground, and that the permission to other States' agents to compete with our own would tend to increase prices already too high, and that there was no provision for use of articles if seized. The amendment was rejected. An amendment limiting operation of the resolution to 30 days was adopted.

Mr. Young proposed to amend by excepting such articles as were purchased by agents from destitute communities of other States.

Mr. Lassiter said this was an appeal on the one hand to our liberality, and on the other, to supply the wants of our own soldiers and their families—many of whom were needy, and not a few were now suffering for the want of the necessary comforts of life, and if starvation comes to the helpless widow and her children, it matters but little to them whether it be brought about by an accredited agent from another State buying up provisions, or from the relentless hand of extortion and speculation.

Mr. Leitch said that if we allowed agents to take out of the State, articles of prime necessity for the use of other States, the result would be that we would be left with a short supply, and as a necessary consequence, the prices would be enhanced to a yet higher figure. It was known to be a fact that the article of salt was being produced in our State at a cost ranging from $3 to $5, and that owing to the fact that parties were buying it up to take out of the State, our own people were compelled to pay from $15 to $20 at or near the salt works.

Mr. Ellis confirmed Mr. Leitch's remarks as to salt.

Mr. Brown, though doubting the propriety of interference with trade, thought this a case of life or death, and was in favor of giving the resolution the fullest scope.

The amendment was rejected. An amendment by Mr. Eure was adopted, the resolution passed its 3d reading, was sent to the House, amended, and finally passed both Houses as follows:—

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to lay an immediate embargo on all articles of clothing, woolens, shoes, leather, cloth of any kind, cotton yarns, provisions, wheat, flour, meal, pork, bacon, hogs, cattle, salt, or any other article of prime necessity, except articles held by properly authorized agents of this and the Confederate States and any other State of the Confederate States. And this resolution shall have the force and effect of law for the space of thirty days from and after its passage.

In the Commons, the bill incorporating Macon Leather Man. Co. was passed—profits restricted to 75 per cent. during the war.

When the Senate embargo resolution was received Mr. Amis suggested that articles other than those produced in the State should be included. He knew that flour, not produced in this State, was now held by speculators.

Mr. Shepherd urged the passage of the resolution as it was, there being immediate necessity for its adoption to authorize a seizure of articles now *in transitu*. A bill of wider scope could be hereafter offered.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, it was amended by addition of "cotton yarns" to articles enumerated.

On motion by Mr. Peebles, it was amended by exempting from seizure goods in the hands of agents of any of the Confederate States.

Messrs. Brogden, Comptroller, and Merrimon and Yeates, Solicitors, whose election was noted in our last, each received every vote cast Brogden 129, Merrimon 137, Yeates 125.

In the Senate, on Monday, bills were introduced: by Mr. Wooley for the relief of debtors in certain cases—provides that when a tender of payment is made in current bank notes, treasury notes or notes of the Confederate States, and is refused, the interest on the debt shall cease from the time of such refusal. Mr. Murrill, to amend an act "for the better administration of justice in Onslow county, &c."

Resolutions: by Mr. Graham, in favor of Soloman Pool. By Mr. Matthews, authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to examine into condition of sick and wounded soldiers in Richmond Hospitals, procure them furloughs, &c.

Rev. C. H. Wiley was re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools, receiving all the votes cast in both Houses.

In the Commons, bills were introduced: by Mr. Walser, to appropriate $500,000 for the benefit of soldiers' wives and families. Mr. Shepherd, to enable County Court Clerks to establish work houses in connection with county jails. Mr. Lemmonds, to call free negroes between 15 and 60 into service of the State as laborers. Mr. Gentry, to abolish office of Superintendent of Common Schools.

Resolutions: by Mr. McCormick, that the Committee on Internal Improvements inquire into the expediency of completing the works on Cape Fear River between Washington [Northington's] and Fayetteville, or allowing citizens to remove the same. Mr. McAden, thanks to our several regiments—passed. Mr. Shepherd, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing a joint select committee to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to the terms of the Superior Courts and to amend an act of the last Assembly, entitled Rules of Pleading.

Mr. Fowle, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill for purchasing provisions, with a substitute, which appropriates $500,000 for that purpose. The Governor to appoint agents with fixed salaries, to purchase and distribute the provisions to the families of the soldiers and all other poor, at prime cost, including transportation, &c

Mr. Beall offered an amendment, allowing Commissioners from counties, who have appropriated money for that purpose, to purchase for their poor at the same rate. Adopted.

Mr. McKay moved to increase the sum to $1,000,000. Rejected.

Mr. Peebles offered an amendment, prohibiting purchases from speculators, and that all agents appointed should make oath that they had not speculated during the war.

Mr Worth was opposed to the amendment, on the ground that provisions might be in the hands of a speculator, which it would be necessary for the State to purchase to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Fowle opposed the amendment on the ground of its impracticability. The agents could not distinguish between who were speculators or who were not: besides, he cared not who had the provisions he would purchase them at fair rates for the poor. He believed that few honest persons, who had ever traded, could safely take the oath, while the speculator would not hesitate about it.

The amendment was rejected. Ayes 34, noes 44.

Mr. Cowles offered an amendment, providing that provisions shall not be sold to commissioned officers or their families. Rejected.

Mr Shober, to effect the end proposed by Mr. Cowles, moved to insert the word "indigent" before "families" in the bill. Adopted.

The bill then passed its third reading and was immediately transmitted to the Senate.

In the Senate, on Tuesday. Mr. Lassiter from Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a memorial from the citizens of Columbus, praying to be protected against Extortioners and Speculators, and recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Mr. Eure, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported the resolution authorising the Governor to appoint a Committee to visit the Hospitals in Virginia, to look after the condition of the sick and wounded from this State, recommending that it do not pass. Also a resolution relative to disabled, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Both reports concurred in.

Bills were introduced: by Mr Graham, to allow further time for registration of grants, deeds, &c. Mr. Warren, to transfer jurisdiction of the Courts in counties occupied by the enemy. Provides that when the Governor is satisfied that the holding of the Courts in any county is impracticable, owing to the presence of the enemy, that he shall make the same known by Proclamation, and that the jurisdiction of said Court shall be transferred to other counties until the interruption ceases.

Resolutions: By Mr Simpson, for police protection of Rockingham county. Mr Ramsay, concerning the defence of the State and the clothing of our troops. Provides that the Governor be requested to communicate with the President upon the subject, informing him of the necessities and condition of affairs in the Eastern part of the State, urging the claims of the State for an immediate and sufficient force for its defence; and also urging the withdrawal of all agents from our State that are engaged in the purchase of articles intended for clothing troops. In case troops are refused, then to ask for a sufficient number of arms to fully equip a force of militia adequate to the purpose—the militia to be taken from citizens between the ages of 35 and 45, and to be maintained at the expense of the Confederate gov't, &c. Referred to Military committee.

The bill for the suppression of gaming was tabled.

A message from the House transmitted a resolution to appoint a committee of two from each House to wait on the President, to call his attention to the urgent wants of the State in regard to its invaded counties, and ask for a force necessary for the protection of the State in that section.

Mr Ramsay moved to refer to the Military committee.

Mr. Lassiter thought the matter ought not to be delayed, that we ought to know what we had to do, and do it at once. The news we were receiving daily from the East did not permit of delay.

Mr Warren thought there was an absolute necessity that something should be done for the Eastern counties, and that speedily; they wanted a disciplined force, under a competent General. They wanted no more Gen Martins—they wanted no man quite as fleet of foot as he was, to make his appearance in Raleigh after the battle at Washington. There was, said Mr Warren, a general belief in that section, that Gen. Martin was incompetent to command the defences there. He felt bound to make these statements, in justice to his constituents, and it was a duty he owed to the State; he disclaimed any allegation of a want of personal courage on the part of Gen. Martin.

Mr Graham thought a committee of the kind proposed, would accomplish much more than could be by correspondence, and that the Legislature would know, at an earlier day, what was going to be done by the Government, than in any other mode of proceeding. It was certain that if something was not done speedily, that a large portion of the Eastern section would be in the hands of the enemy. He preferred that the army should be under one head, but if we had to raise a State force, it would be necessary to procure arms for them, and the Committee could also inquire into that matter.

Mr Brown thought the proposition by the Senator from Rowan, (Mr Ramsay,) preferable.

Mr. Young said it was the opinion of the Military Committee that we would be unable to raise a sufficient State force in time to meet the emergency.

Mr. Eure was of the opinion that the committee would not be able to accomplish much, but he was willing that the effort should be made. The State, he thought, would have to take care of herself. We had been generous with the arms we had; he hoped they might at least get arms furnished to put in the hands of our own men.

Mr. Ramsay withdrew his motion, and the proposition of the House was concurred in.

J. H. P. Russ, Senator from Wake, was elected Secretary of State, receiving (in both Houses) 85 votes, to 47 for Rufus H. Page, present incumbent.

A secret session was had before adjournment.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, resolutions and bills in favor of B. Fitzrandolph, John Fisher, J. Welch, John Blalock; making 15 justices of Johnston a quorum for public business; authorizing a tax in Chatham for road purposes; for payment of salary to Judges unable to hold courts in invaded counties and New Hanover late term; passed 2d readings.

The bill requiring bond from plaintiffs for costs of suits, and that exempting from militia duty persons over 45 were rejected on 2d reading.

The Military committee was discharged from further consideration of resolutions as to pensions to disabled soldiers and deceased soldiers' families, and for commission to visit sick and wounded at Richmond.

Bills introduced: by Mr. Stanford, to allow T J. Kerr, late Sheriff, to collect arrears of taxes in Duplin. Mr. Burgin, to increase pay of jailors. Mr. McAden, to raise 10,000 troops for State defence.

Resolutions: by Mr. Love, in favor of the counties West of the Blue Ridge. Recommending that the President be requested, in consideration of the large number of troops furnished by those counties, not to enforce the Conscription Law to its full extent West of the Ridge. Mr. Hooper, inquiring whether conscripts and volunteers had received their bounty. Mr. Foy, calling for reports from salt commissioners. Mr. Waddell, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing a joint select committee to wait on the President at Richmond, relative to having more troops sent for the defence of the State.

Mr. Amis thought it useless to send such a committee. Former fruitless applications showed that we must rely on ourselves. Messrs. Waddell and McKay thought the commission likely to do good. The resolution was adopted.

The following is the House vote for Sec'y of State:

For Mr. Russ.—The Speaker, Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Berry, Best, Bond, Bryan, Bryson, Burns, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Donnell, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grisson, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harrison, Hooper, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Long, Lyles, McAden, McCormick, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Richardson, Robbins, Russ, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Walien, Walker, Walser, Wellborn, Worth, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancy.—59.

For Mr. Page.—Messrs. Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Bynum, Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam, of Rockingham, Grier, Harris, of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Henden, Hodges, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Love, Mann, of Pasquotank, Manning, McKay, Peebles, Person, Reynolds, Rives, Rhodes, Robinson, Russell, of Craven, Shepherd, Stanford, Stancill, Vann, Waddell—37.

Before adjournment, there was a secret session.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov'r 26.

In the Legislature to day quite a stir occurred upon the elections. After four attempts, R. P. Buxton, Esq was elected Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit. You know Mr. Buxton—he needs no praise from me. The vote was, in the House, Buxton 65, J. W. Cameron 12, Rob't Strange 22; in the Senate, Buxton 17, Cameron 8, Strange 17.

Hon. Rob't B. Gilliam of Granville was elected Judge for the 4th Judicial Circuit. Vote: Gilliam 77, R. P. Dick 56, John Kerr 11. Mr. Gilliam you are no doubt acquainted with as a gentleman of high legal attainments. His election vacates the office of Speaker.

Mr. Williams introduced two bills—one to stimulate the production of provisions during the war, which proposes to tax cotton and the like products; the other to prevent extortion, which sets prices on all kinds of provisions.

Mr. Avera of Johnston, a bill to define extortion and encourage honorable speculation; proposes that all articles shall be sold at 75 per cent. on their price Nov'r 1st, 1860.

Mr. McKay, a bill to define and punish extortion and for other purposes. Mr. Berry, a bill to regulate the hands for working the public roads, which was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the Reports of Salt Commissioners Worth and Woodfin.

The Committees have been changed, so that Messrs. Amis and Peebles take the places of Messrs. Donnell and Holmes on the Judiciary; Mr. Brown the place of Mr. Peebles on that of Finance; Mr. Patterson that of Mr. Amis on Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill lately introduced by Mr. Shepherd, to pay Judges of Superior Courts for terms they are unable to attend, was to-day passed its 3d reading.

I send herewith a resolution introduced by Mr. McCormick on Monday, viz:

Whereas, the State of North Carolina has assumed the entire control of the Cape Fear and Deep River Slackwater Navigation, and said work not being in a condition to be of any benefit to the State or the citizens in the vicinity, but on the contrary a nuisance:—

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of appropriating an amount of money sufficient for the completion of said work from Northington's Ferry in Harnett county to the town of Fayetteville; or abandon said work and give citizens the privilege of removing the obstructions in said river between the above named points; and report by bill or otherwise.

In the Senate, to day, the House bill to purchase provisions was passed 1st reading. Nothing else done but attend to the elections.

South Carolina Legislature.—COLUMBIA, Nov. 24.—In the Senate, the Hon. W. D. Porter was unanimously elected President; W. E. Martin Clerk, and J. C. Kennedy Reading Clerk.

In the House, A. P. Aldrich was elected Speaker on the 3d ballot. J. T. Sloan was elected clerk.

Gov. Pickens' message urges a cordial support of the Confederate authorities in measures for common defence. He forbears in view of the crisis to object to the Conscript Law though viewing all such acts as against the spirit of the Constitution. He alludes to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and recommends the formation of a State Guard of citizens under 18 and over 45 for police duty;—makes an appeal for the relief of soldiers families, and also for immediate clothing of the soldiers in the field. He says the State has furnished 42,000 Confederate troops, besides eight regiments of State troops for Coast service. He pays a glowing tribute to Southern women and especially to the women of Virginia, to whom South Carolina owes everlasting gratitude.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 60th REG'T N. C. M

JAMES T. ROPER, COL. COMMANDING.

Stewartsville District concluded from Monday's Observer.

Miss Ann Fairly 4 prs socks; Miss Mary McEachin 1 pr socks; Miss Mag Patterson 1 pr socks; Mrs N C Patterson 1 pr socks; Col N McKinnon 1 pr shoes; Miss Kate McKinnon 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs James R McLaurin 1 coat, 2 prs pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mis Kate Fairley 1 pr socks; Mrs E J McLaurin 3 prs socks; Miss Mary James Fairley 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Ann McLaurin 3 prs socks; Miss Mary McLaurin 1 blanket, 1 shirt; Mrs Angus Fairley 2 prs socks, 1 sheet, lot red pepper; Miss M S McKinnon 1 pr socks; Capt D P McKinnon 1 grey blanket; Mrs H C McCormick 1 pair pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Capt D M McLaurin 4 prs socks; Mrs Priest 3 pairs socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs J W Shaw, 1 blanket, 1 vest, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs Nancy Carmichael 1 blanket; Mrs Wm McKay 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks; Mrs Morison 2 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Silas Stubbs 1 blanket, 2 prs pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 pairs socks, 2 shirts; Mrs E R McCormick 1 blanket, 3 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 towel, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants; Miss Mary Ann Calhoun 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Mary Jane Stewart 1 pr socks, lot of sage and pepper; Peggy, servant of D Stewart, lot of sage and pepper; do do by Mary, serv't of J C Stewart; Mrs D Wilkinson 2 prs socks.

Williamson's District—Mrs Noah Gibson 2 coverlets, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 2 pr socks; Mrs Rev T Gibson 1 coverlet, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Wm Gibson 1 coverlet, 2 pair socks; Mrs Eli Gibson 1 coverlet; Mrs Ziba Gibson 1 coverlet, 1 pr drawers, 1 vest; Mrs Jas Gibson 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs Stafford Gibson 1 pr socks, 1 shirt; Mrs Stafford Gibson Jr, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt; Mrs Jeptha Gibson 2 prs socks; Mrs Ziba Gibson Jr, 1 pair pants, 1 shirt; Miss Sarah Gibson 1 pair socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Wm Gibson 1 shirt; Mrs W M Gibson 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Snead 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Wallace 1 pr socks; Troy Breeden 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Pate 1 pr pants, 4 prs socks; Mrs Joel Bullard 2 pairs drawers; Mrs Godfrey Hucksby 2 prs socks; Mrs J R Wilks 1 pr socks; Mrs Peter Smith 1 shirt, 1 pair socks; Mrs D P Wright 1 pr socks; Miss Dicey Jane Brown 1 pr socks; L B McLaurin 1 pr pants; Mrs J H McColman 2 blankets; Mrs J H Pate 2 prs socks; Mrs F V Shoal 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 vest, 1 comfort; Mrs J A McCormick 1 blanket, 2 prs pants, 2 prs socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 1 pr gloves.

McNeill's District—Miss Mary McNeill 2 blankets; Mrs Jas McDonald 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Lt M McNeill 1 pr pants, 2 pairs socks; Miss Christian McNeill 1 pair socks, 1 towel; Miss Nancy McNeill 4 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Miss Marg't Norton 1 pr socks, 2 towels; Miss Catharine A Pate 2 prs socks; Mrs Nancy E Trolinger 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers; Mrs John Patterson 1 pair socks; Miss Sarah McNeill 1 blanket; Mrs Wesley Covington 3 prs socks; Mrs Hugh Livingston 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 1 vest, 1 pr gloves; Miss Skipper 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 shirt, 1 pr socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 blanket; Mrs Peel 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 vest, 3 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr shoes, 1 coverlet

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of Mingo Lodge, No. 206, held September 11th, A. D. 1862, on motion of Kilba Lassiter, D. A. Bizzell and Josiah Jernigan were appointed to report resolutions expressive of our sorrow for the loss of our brethren, WM. A DRAUGHON and WM. R. TEW, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Almighty God in the dispensation of his superintending providence hath seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brethren, Wm. A. Draughon and Wm. R Tew, members of the Independent Blues, Co. H, 20 Reg't N. C. Volunteers, who sacrificed their lives in their country's cause, manfully contending for the right of self-government; they were instantly killed in a most fearful charge upon the enemy's batteries before Richmond; they were young men of much promise, with brilliant prospects in the future. At their country's first call for volunteers they promptly responded to that call with the determination to sacrifice their all, even to their lives, in the great contest; as soldiers they were brave men and true patriots and devoted christians; therefore

Resolved, That though we deeply lament and much deplore our loss in the death of brethren Wm. A. Draughon and Wm. R. Tew, yet we humbly bow to the will of God and meekly bear the burden which he hath placed upon us.

Resolved, That the cutting down of brethren Draughon and Tew, while entering upon the theatre of active life, strikingly admonishes us of our own mortality, and that it would be wisdom in us as accountable beings to the Great Judge of hearts, to spare no diligence in preparing to receive the final sentence to the immortal part, for when we least think it, death may greet us.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Lodge, do sorrow most of all for their untimely death, and we will fondly cherish the memory of their noble life in the association of gone-by years, and follow their footsteps to the Grand Lodge above, where we do confidently hope that their souls will bloom in eternal spring.

Resolved, That we deeply and cordially sympathize with our brethren's bereaved parents, brothers and sisters and friends, and extend to them our warmest sympathy, and as a token of our sorrow we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our brethren, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

KILBA LASSITER,
D. A. BIZZELL,
JOSIAH JERNIGAN. } Com.

We have before us a sample of cloth, manufactured by Mr. John Cox, of this county, the filling of which is spun without the use of cards. The cloth, though not as smooth as could be desired, is very strong and will answer every purpose until we can gain our independence. Arrange your cotton simply with the hand into a convenient size, and draw the thread slowly and you can make a very good filling for negro cloth. Fresh ginned cotton is the best.—*Sandersville Georgian.*

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers to the 19th all speak of Burnside's movement against Fredericksburg as the beginning of an "on to Richmond." Fredericksburg is to be the base of operations—when it is captured.

The N. Y. Post's Washington correspondent writes on the 18th:—

An attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The Rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and if they are to be believed will not surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our iron-clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town if necessary will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn both army and navy desire that the Rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed.

The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance. The work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions; but it is believed by our naval authorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means, and will compensate for the delays. These results are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, and possibly days, will pass away before thrilling news from the Southern coast will startle the country.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller who accompanied the late Yankee raid in Eastern N. C., after describing a skirmish near Williamston, North Carolina, says, in his letter:

"The next morning, about half-past seven o'clock we again took up our winding way, reached Williamston without further resistance a little after eleven. This is a small town, having before the war from five to seven hundred inhabitants. We found it almost entirely deserted; one or two white men being all we saw in the place. Our halt here was about three hours, and at the end of that time the town was thoroughly pillaged. Not only were useful and ornamental articles taken from houses, and horses, harness and carriages from barns, but stores were entered and sacked, and, with the 'apple-jack' discovered and the whiskey dealt out by order, not a few were dead drunk, and many partially phrenzied. When we moved a considerable number had to be urged almost at the point of the bayonet, whilst others were loaded into ambulances and baggage wagons.

"The division went forward to Hamilton, a little town of from three to four hundred souls. But instead of marching into the town, we were encamped in a cornfield just outside of it. The order was that two or three men be sent out to forage provisions for each company, and no others allowed in town. But whether from open disobedience, or by the connivance of those who should have enforced the order, the town was soon, in camp language, 'cleaned out,' even more completely than Williamston. Not only were houses sacked, and everything portable and desirable carried off, but valuable furniture dashed to pieces, beds dragged into the streets and burnt—in one field I myself counted eight or ten—but nearly or quite a dozen houses were needlessly, carelessly, barbarously burnt.

"It is little wonder, if such be the conduct of our forces everywhere, that we should acquire an unenviable reputation."

Gov. Stanly had received a letter, by flag of truce, from Gov. Vance in answer to a former communication. Gov. Vance states that he declines to arrange for any meeting between himself and Gov. Stanly, and also for a conference of commissioners. He requests Gov. Stanly, if he wishes to make any propositions, to treat directly with the Confederate authorities at Richmond. North Carolina, he states defiantly, will fight to the last drop of blood.

LATER.—Northern papers of the 21st have been received. There is not an item of interest, except an arrival from Europe with dates to the 8th inst. The following is a summary of its advices:

The Persia arrived at New York on the 20th from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a rumor that France had made overtures to Russia in favor of the Great Powers making a move towards mediation, or recognition of the Confederate States.

The Morning Herald learns that the proposal of France for a joint intervention to recommend the suspension of hostilities, has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and agreed to by the former.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have debated the matter of the steamer Alabama, and finally directed that a letter be sent to Earl Russell, calling attention to the destruction of ships containing British property by armed cruisers under the Confederate flag, and desiring to know what is the opinion of the British Government as to the position of the owners of neutral property.

The London Times professes to see in the New York journals evidences of reaction in America, and cherishes the hope that the worst is past, and that there will be a speedy return to reason and humanity.

By Telegraph from Queenstown.—The Morning Post sees in the position of the Democratic party the first symptoms of healthy reaction having at last made their appearance; and thinks the bold course adopted in denouncing the illegal proceedings of the Government must be a source of satisfaction to every sincere well wisher of the American people. It trusts that the Democratic successes are the harbinger of a final victory, which shall restore the American Constitution.

A CARD.

KENANSVILLE, N. C. Nov. 21, 1852.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Will you allow me through your paper to make the following statement in refutation of certain rumors put in circulation calculated to prejudice my character before the public. One is to the effect that I had been placed under arrest as Lt. Colonel, Commanding the 51st Regiment N. C. T., for cowardice, and another, which has travelled as far as the City of Petersburg, Va., that I had not only been placed under arrest, but absolutely imprisoned for some crime not designated. My friends will be gratified, and my enemies mortified, to hear that the foregoing rumors are utterly false and without foundation, and if there is such a human being on the face of the earth as would dare charge me with *cowardice*, I would be glad to see his face, if he claims to be a gentleman. I was placed under arrest for one day while at Kinston, for the reason that I failed, by a few minutes, according to my time, to march my Regiment 2½ miles by 7 o'clock to Kinston, preparatory for a long march, the Regiment having returned only the day before from a tedious and exceedingly unpleasant march of several days through rain and snow, mud and water. I was honorably discharged and have assurance that nothing criminal was attributed to my conduct. Whenever any thing of the sort is attributed, I am prepared to vindicate myself triumphantly against any of my assailants or slanderers. A soldier's character who has served in the war during its entire progress, is dear to him and to his family, and he is naturally sensitive of it.

The Fayetteville Observer and State Journal will do me a personal favor by copying this card. To my friends I owe many obligations. Of my enemies I ask no favors. Very Truly, WM. A. ALLEN.

DIED,

In this county, Nov. 16, Miss FLORA BUIE, aged 62 years, and on Nov. 21st, Miss MARY BUIE, aged 64 years—sisters

At the Fayetteville Arsenal, on the 24th inst., Mr. THOMAS H. POPE, of the Ordnance Company, aged about 25 years.

GREAT SALE OF FRUIT TREES!

I WILL sell at West Green Nurseries, four miles west of Greensborough, on Thursday the 4th of December next, at public auction, a lot of FRUIT TREES.

I have on hand TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND choice TREES, ready for planting out this fall and winter, and am determined to sell. I will have trees ready for delivery at all times.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

Nov 7, 1862. 78-ts

☞ I also have for sale a large quantity of the very best APPLE VINEGAR.

Valuable Farming Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 303 acres of LAND on the East side of the Cape Fear River, 13 miles below Fayetteville. There is a good house with 7 rooms and all necessary out-houses, and there is about 100 acres of as good swamp land as there is in the State. There is cleared land for 1200 bushels of corn, and about 15 acres of land cut down for the next crop. I will also sell my stock of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Crop on the place. A healthy situation. Terms easy. Address me at Terebinth P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

W. A. KING.

Nov. 13, 1862. 78 6tpd

FOR SALE.

A Lot of Cotton and Woolen Machinery.

2 WOOL PICKERS.
2 36 inch Wool Cards.
1 30 " " Roll Card.
1 198 Spindle Wool Jack.
1 Cotton Lapper.
2 Danforth Cap Frames 138 Spindles each.
1 Throstle Frame 84 "
1 English Drawing Frame with Coilers and Packers.
1 12 Strand Speeder, &c., &c.

Some of the above machinery is now in operation at the Richmond Factory. For particulars address

JOHN SHORTRIDGE,
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

Nov. 12, 1862. 77-16tpd

VALUABLE MILLS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, 2 miles west of Carthage, Moore county, containing 250 acres, on which is a Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Screw. I will receive in payment State Bonds, Confederate money or likely Negroes. JOHN MORISON.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on McClendon's Creek, 6 miles west of Carthage, lying on the basin of the Coal Fields, containing 2100 acres, which is as productive as any lands in the county of Moore. The improvements good and the situation healthy. Terms liberal. JOHN MORISON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 5000 acres more, in different tracts, in the county of Moore,—Farming Mineral, and Turpentine land,—which I will sell on liberal terms.

JOHN MORISON.

Mineral Lands for Sale.

I HAVE an interest of one-third in a tract of 500 ACRES on the waters of Deep River, on which have been discovered a salt mine and pure saltpetre, and an oil of good quality for greasing leather, well worthy geological investigation. JOHN MORISON.

Carthage, Nov. 13 1862. 77-tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Warren Winslow were granted to the subscriber. Persons indebted to the deceased are notified to make payment. Those having claims to be settled must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. MARY A. WINSLOW.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY of December Court week, the FURNITURE of the late Warren Winslow will be sold, on six months' credit. MARY A WINSLOW, Adm'x.

Oct. 15, 1862. 73tspd

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday of December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the Residence of the late Warren Winslow will be offered at public sale.

The property is well situated and is well known in town. The house is furnished with gas in every room. The out-houses are ample and in good condition. Apply to ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Trustee.

Oct. 27, 1862. 73-tspd

Dental Practice for Sale.

I OFFER for sale privately my Dental Practice in Fayetteville, N. C. The office occupying four rooms on second floor, well furnished, together with several oz. of GOLD FOIL, GOLD PLATE and SOLDER. A large supply of VULCANITE and TEETH of all kinds.

Also one-third interest in a vineyard lying four miles south of Fayetteville, containing seventy-five acres.

Those owing me will plase call on Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., and settle. Address

R. SCOTT, Greensboro', N. C.

Oct. 27, 1862. 73tf

Plantation Wanted.

I AM authorized to purchase a good PLANTATION, to be good farming land, containing from 200 to 500 acres, with good improvements. Would like to purchase the last year's crop, stock, &c., if terms satisfactory could be made

Persons wanting to sell will please write to me, with description of their lands, price, &c. Location in Chatham county preferred.

Address me at Rallingsburg, Rockingham county.

A. B. CHAPIN.

Nov'r 14, 1862. 78-6tpd

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale, at Oakland, Chatham county, by J. A. McDONALD.

October 21, 1862. 72*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.
James Haywood, Adm'r, *vs.* Elizabeth Haywood, et al.
Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1862.

76*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment

April 22 11-1m*tf

For Sale or Rent.

AT Carthage, N. C., a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, with three halls—a fire place in each,—and all necessary out-houses. To the premises are attached 39 acres of wood land, with a good garden, an excellent spring of water, and 4 acres of fresh cleared land. Terms liberal. Apply to the subscriber at Carthage, N. C.

JAMES C. DAVIS.

Nov. 14, 1862. 78*4tpd

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.
James Haywood, Adm'r, *vs* Isaiah Haywood, et. al.
Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October, A. D. 1862. 72*6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

I WILL receive a few more able-bodied Recruits into my Company of Light Artillery. Light Artillery is the best service, ... the guard duty is inconsiderable, the cannoneers ride and have their luggage carried, and there is much more liberty allowed the private soldier than in any other arm of the service.

Recruits will receive Bounty and pay *Twelve Dollars* per month

Persons subject to Conscription may enlist in my company at any time "*before* enrollment."

Transportation will be furnished when required. Col. John H. Cook will give any further information desired, and will receive enlistments. J. B. STARR,

Capt. Starr's Light Artillery.

Kinston, N. C., Nov. 24, 1862. 80-7tcd

Notice to County Salt Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 1862.

I AM again at my post at the State Salt Works and will be ready in about a week to distribute 200 bushels of salt per day, and soon increase it to 300 bushels. It will require 100 bushels of corn per day and 2000 lbs. of hay, shucks or fodder. I call on the county Agents to assist me in procuring the necessary supplies without which the salt cannot be made. Individuals will be supplied with salt for their own use in exchange for these articles on fair terms.

80-3w] J. M. WORTH, Salt Com.

LETT, SMITHS, BLOCKER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Salt.

J. W. LETT, Agent in Fayetteville.
W. D. SMITH, Agent in Wilmington.

J. W. LETT, J. M. SMITH, W. D. SMITH, J. C. BLOCKER, and J. B. CARVER.

Nov. 24, 1862. 80-6wpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, or sell the PLANTATION whereon he lives, containing about 900 acres of land, of which 200 acres are under fence. The improvements are such as are generally found on a farm, all in tolerably good order. Also, if leased, he would include his stock of Negroes, horses, cattle, crop, farming implements, &c. The terms of lease or sale would be made easy to the lessor or purchaser, with a guaranty of a faithful performance of the terms. Persons desirous of leasing or purchasing may apply to the subscriber at Ballachulish, near Springfield, Richmond county, N. C.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.

Nov'r 13, 1862. 80-9tpd

NOTICE

To the Heirs and Creditors of Mathew Murphy, deceased.

THERE has been a petition filed for the settlement of the accounts of the subscriber as Administrator of Mathew Murphy, dec'd, and the same has been referred to William C. Draughon, Clerk of the County Court.

The said Clerk will proceed, on the 17th day of December 1862, to state the said account, when and where they can attend and be heard, and object to any voucher in said settlement or any other grievance can be heard. JAMES DENNING, Adm'r.

Sampson county, Nov. 18, 1862. 80-7tpd

SALT.

SOUND Salt for sale on consignment by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Nov. 20. 79-tf

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Draft and Harness Horse. Also, a good medium sized Mule. Apply to

NATHAN WILLIAMSON,
Gray's Creek, P. O.

Nov. 20 79-1mpd

Administrator's Sale.

I SHALL sell at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, Dec. 11th 1862, at 12 o'clock, THE REAL ESTATE belonging to the Estate of Benj. R. Huske, dec'd, viz: One tract of LAND adjoining that on which said Huske lived, containing about 3 acres. One vacant LOT in Fayetteville, between Hay street and Maiden Lane, adjoining the residence of the late Herrin Newell.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Adm'r.

Nov. 19. 79ts

$30 REWARD

WILL be paid for each of the following named deserters from Company C, 7th Reg't, N. C. Troops, if delivered to me at Camp, or $15 for each if delivered at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh: A. M. McMillan, Dillon J. Gaster, Wm. G Blackman, Levi Welch, and Jenkins M. Bass.

Other members of this Company absent in N. C. will report immediately, or they will be treated as deserters. D. R. MURCHISON,

1st Lt. Comd'g Co.

Camp near Winchester, Va., Nov. 14, 1862. 79-6tpd

Office of the Chatham R. R. Company,
RALEIGH, Nov. 5, 1862.

NO acceptable bid having been offered for the graduation and masonry of the middle division of the Chatham Railroad, extending from Page's to Lockville, 23 miles, the undersigned is prepared to receive proposals at this office

Profiles and Specifications showing about the aggregate amount of work required, can be seen at the Engineer's office, Haywood, Chatham County, or at the Company's office, Raleigh.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't.

ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

Nov. 11, 1862. 77-6t

Office of Surg. Gen. of N. C.
NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

THE following articles are required for our sick and wounded soldiers:

Shoes, Socks, Hats, Coats, Pants, Drawers, Leather, Shoe Thread, Lasts, (from No. 6 to 12 inclusive,) Buttons, Cotton Cloth, Flannel, Potatoes, Brandy, Butter, Eggs, &c. &c. &c.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute, will please address the undersigned. Transportation will be furnished, if necessary, by the government.

EDWARD WARREN, Surg. Gen. of N. C.

Nov. 13, 1862. 78-1m

After this date I will pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D MURPHY.

Oct. 2, 1862. 65

100 lbs. BLUESTONE,

For sale by

J. A. McDONALD,
Oakland, Chatham Co., N. C.

October 17, 1862. 70tf

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, above High Point, will sell at public Auction in the town of Salem, on the 1st Tuesday in Jan'y 1863, the Road, Toll Houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 6, 1862. 76-ts

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., I will offer for sale, on Thursday the 18th day of December 1862, that valuable

STORE HOUSE

on the North side of Hay street, recently occupied by Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, the finest dry goods store in the place.

Also, the LOT on corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets, known as the Stable lot—a valuable lot with a large barn and extensive stables at present occupied by Messrs. Barbee.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Trustee.

Nov'r 15, 1862. 78tf

BY VIRTUE of a Decree in the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at November Term, 1862, I shall sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday Dec. 11th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., One and one fourth Acres of LAND in Campbellton, north of the Clarendon Bridge, having a front of about 193 feet on the River, adjoining on the south a lot sold by S. W. Tillinghast, Trustee of Jas. Huske, to A. A. McKethan.

Also, One-third interest in a lot of Land in Campbellton, containing 1½ Acres, lying on the River, known as the "McNeill lot," and joins the north side of the above described lot, which lots were formerly the property of James Huske and were conveyed by him to S. W. Tillinghast in Trust, Oct. 27, 1857.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

Nov. 17. 78-ts